

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ALL PARTIES AGREE WAVE OF ECONOMY NATION'S NEED NOW

Burden Entailed by Bonus Passage Must Be Lightened, They Agree—Extremists Yielding

JUNE ADJOURNMENT NOW HELD POSSIBLE

Democratic Tax Reduction Bill Accepted—Income Tax Publicity Clause Rejected

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Unanimous agreement was reached today by the conferees on the tax reduction bill.

The Simmons Democratic income rate schedule, providing for 40 per cent maximum surtax rate and a 50 per cent reduction in normal taxes on incomes under \$8000 was accepted.

Senate amendments providing for full publicity of tax returns and a tax on undistributed corporation profits were rejected.

Hope was expressed by Senate Republican organization leaders that the bill as now framed would meet the approval of President Coolidge, who has declared opposition both to the publicity and corporation proposals, which were eliminated.

The House provisions for a 40 per cent increase in existing estate tax rates and for the imposition of a gift tax with rates similar to the estate tax rates were accepted.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Nicholas Longworth (R), Representative from Ohio, Republican leader in the House, and Martin B. Madden (R), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Finance Committee, called at the White House this morning and discussed with the President the disposition of legislation, assuring him that so far as the House was concerned it could get through with all necessary business early in June. Adjournment therefore hinges upon the rate of progress in the Senate.

Now that the bonus is out of the way, the tax bill is the most important piece of legislation blocking the way to adjournment. No one wants to send a tax bill to the President that he will feel called upon to veto, for passing another measure over the veto would not be easy while so much resentment over the recent episode is still in the air, it is pointed out here. A great mathematical problem is now engaging the attention of the leaders, how to avoid a deficit with the bonus added to the expenses of the Government and how to reduce taxes or make it seem that they are reduced to the satisfaction of the greatest number of persons. There are those who claim it can be done. Others must have it proved.

Publicity Clause Target

It is probable that the Jones amendment for graduated corporation stock taxes will be withdrawn, also the one providing for publicity of income-tax returns. Those were two of the most obnoxious features from the Administration standpoint. After a long session of the conferees they refused to make specific statements, but asserted that an agreement on the points of difference between the Senate and House was in sight.

The argument for reduction of taxes is based on the assumption that there will be a surplus of \$329,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and it may be larger. William R. Green (R), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, computes that there will be a surplus of at least \$300,000,000 at the end of the first half of the next fiscal year that is, next December. He thinks it may run far above that. This will not be affected by the general income tax reductions and will therefore come out of the expense of the bonus for that year.

This early optimism is not shared by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his coldly calculating experts. The calculations of Mr. Green and others of his school postpone trouble, at least until 1927. The Administration insists on beginning the necessary economies to meet expenses now instead of agreeing that it can be done later. The only definite

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Radio to Voice Peace Plan to 6,000,000 Listeners

Chicago, May 21.—An audience estimated at 6,000,000 persons will be able to hear how the plan to take the profits out of war, proposed by The Christian Science Monitor, will work to keep world peace, when an address explaining the plan will be broadcast from Westinghouse station, KYY, on May 31. Arrangements for this address have just been completed by the Chicago Monitor Committee.

The speech, which will begin at 9:15 p. m. Chicago daylight saving time, with a 15-minute intermission, will give a full account of the Monitor plan, a description of the legislation now before Congress designed to give effect to the proposal, and a statement of the nation-wide endorsement it is receiving in the referendum which the Monitor is conducting.

DOISY IN MISHAP; FLIGHT MAY GO ON

French Airman Considers Offer of Chinese Machine for Rest of Paris-Tokyo Flight

SHANGHAI, May 21 (AP)—Capt. Pelletier Doisy, French aviator who damaged his airplane yesterday in landing here, has overcome his disappointment at the interruption to his projected flight from Paris to Tokyo, and is considering seriously the offer of a Chinese airplane for the continuation of his flight.

The offer was made yesterday by Gen. Ho Feng-hu, military governor of Shanghai. If Captain Doisy accepts he will proceed toward Tokyo within a week.

A survey of the situation reveals that there are available only what Captain Doisy terms reconnaissance airplanes but he believes that one of them, a Breguet, is capable of carrying him on his journey is re-arranged into shorter stages. The route he would follow follows:

From Shanghai to Nanking, Tsinanfu, Peking, Mukden, Seoul, Fusan and Nagasaki to Tokyo.

Active preparation of landing places at such of these points as are not already provided with them have been begun on the assumption that the Frenchman will fly on. Captain Doisy in a statement today strongly recommended that airplanes used for such flights as his be fitted for either pontoons or landing gears.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Airman Forced Down



Kadel & Herbert
CAPT. PELLETIER DOISY
French Flyer May Continue Flight With Chinese Aid

World News in Brief

Washington.—The bill to establish a dairy bureau in the Department of Agriculture has been reported favorably by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

New York.—Representatives of 15,000 employees of the Interborough Transit Company have rejected the suggestion of Frank Hedley, general manager, that they voluntarily accept a 6 per cent wage reduction.

San Francisco (AP).—A sudden heavy demand for dried fruit has come to center California from Germany. Since Jan. 1 German imports of dried prunes, peaches and apricots have been increasing heavily.

Christiania.—The season's cod fishing south of Finland, just ended, was most successful. The total value of the catch was about 40,000,000 Norwegian crowns, as compared with 20,000,000 in 1923.

Washington.—Exchange of ratifications of the new liquor treaty with Great Britain is expected to take place within a few days. The British official documents have arrived at the embassy and the brief process by which the treaty will be put into effect will be carried out at the State Department.

Brussels.—A crocodile fossil and fragment of a stag fossil have been found 600 meters below the surface in the Winterslag coal field in the Province of Limbourg.

Utica, N. Y.—A municipal court judge here sentenced a woman to jail for speeding after she admitted driving her car 45 miles an hour. She was sentenced to a day in jail.

MOVE TO POSTPONE MOTOR PROBLEMS

Special Recess Committee Proposed to Study Traffic Recommendations

The Committees on Judiciary and Highways and Motor Vehicles, after hearing the discussion of the report of the special commission named by the Governor to consider changes in highway regulations of motor traffic to make conditions better, in executive session, this afternoon, voted to appoint a subcommittee to draw resolutions providing for further investigation by a special recess committee.

Senator Austin, chairman of the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, appointed John W. Haisig of Greenfield, Senator; John C. Hall of Leominster, Representative, and Francis W. K. Smith of Somerville, Representative, as a sub-committee.

At the opening of the hearing, Brig. Gen. John H. Sherrill, chairman of the committee read to the joint committee a statement from Courtney Crocker, a member of the special commission, to the effect that the commission was unanimous in its action and that he believed that "it has laid down a plan for change in the law and improvements in the general methods of co-operation that will materially decrease the number of accidents in the future."

Of the four bills which the commission proposed for enactment, the one involving the erection of a motor traffic board, which Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, at the hearing yesterday, said largely would take away his powers, Mr. Crocker had this to say:

After the report was drawn, it was necessary to present bills to the legislature to carry out the recommendations made. In order to do this quickly and efficiently, we asked William E. Dorman, counsel for the Senate, to give us the benefit of his experience and expert knowledge in

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

Pictures Sent Over Telephone Wire Successfully



PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE
This Picture Was Sent Over the Wire From Cleveland to New York

Photographs by Telephone Ready for Practical Use

Cleveland to New York Test Proves Success—Telephone Company Completes Great Transmission Feat

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 21.—"Excuse me while I telephone a picture."

This may be a commonly used expression by 1925, according to those who witnessed the transmission by electricity of 15 pictures from Cleveland to New York by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company over one of the company telephone wires. One of the pictures was a snapshot of President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Other pictures included Cleveland street scenes, public buildings, inven-

tors, newspaper men, river and harbor scenes. A picture of Erie Hopwood, Cleveland editor, was started from Cleveland at 3:45 p. m. (New York time) and transmission was completed in New York at 3:49 1/2 p. m.

One picture was taken at 3:59 p. m. in Cleveland and developed on the spot. Then a print was taken of it, because it is better for technical reasons to send a positive. The duplicate of it emerged from the development bath under the red light in the New York office at 4:43 p. m.

COSGRAVE EJECTS DUBLIN COUNCIL

Free State Head Strikes Blow at Corporation

By Special Cable
DUBLIN, May 21.—President William T. Cosgrave has struck a dramatic blow in dissolving the Dublin Corporation and in appointing Seamus O'Murchadha, Dr. W. Dwyer and P. J. Hannon, to be known as Commissioners to Perform the Duties of the Council of the County Borough of Dublin, thus superseding the Lord Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 60 councillors, who have hitherto administered this city of 300,000 people.

The action, savoring as it may of the autocracy of Mussolini, will cause little regret here. The order, issued by the Ministry for Local Government, announces that as a result of a recent inquiry into the administration of the city, the Minister for Local Government is satisfied that the duties of the council are "not being duly and effectually discharged."

In a letter to the town clerk informing him of the action taken, the Minister for Local Government pays tribute to the civil virtue displayed by individual members of the corporation whose efforts "to secure efficient economical management of the business of the city were unavailing in the absence of support from a majority of the council."

The letter goes on to say, "efficient administration of the city as the capital of the Free State has become a question of national interest. It is proposed to have the problem of city government examined adequately, and without avoidable delay in the light of the results achieved elsewhere in modern experiments in city management."

BISHOP OF LONDON SAYS TRUTH FOUND IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 10.—Faith healing was one of the subjects discussed at the recent session of the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury.

In the course of his remarks the Bishop of London said he differed enormously from Christian Scientists, for he believed they had fallen into many fallacies and errors, but he had to admit in all fairness that they had called attention to a truth neglected by the Church—the power of mind over matter—and further than that, the influence of the soul full of faith and hope over both mind and matter.

JAPANESE PAPERS LAUD CYRUS WOODS

Nation May Make Effort to Retain Popular Ambassador— His Departure Is Deplored

By Special Cable
TOKYO, May 21.—There is ample evidence that the Japanese will make an effort to have Cyrus E. Woods retained as American Ambassador here.

Not for many years has any American so endeared himself with the Japanese populace. The reason is twofold, primarily because of his work during the post-earthquake period, secondarily, because it is realized that he regards the exclusion issue from the same standpoint as Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

An editorial in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, which shows signs of having been inspired, demands that Mr. Woods stay and not dodge responsibility, because Japan needs him. It is more likely, whatever the popular impression may be, that Mr. Woods, having done all possible to prevent the success of the Congressional exclusion faction, is resigning in protest. This is in perfect accord with Japanese ethics and would be his most natural reaction.

It is certain that when Mr. Woods departs on June 6 he will receive one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a foreigner in Japan.

TOKYO, May 21 (AP).—The vernacular newspapers in editorials today generally view with regret the resignation of Cyrus E. Woods, American Ambassador. A number of the newspapers fear the effect the resignation will have on the already strained American-Japanese relations.

The Yozoro Choho, a jingo journal, says that the impending changes of ambassadors at Tokyo and Washington almost simultaneously are not reassuring to the future of Japanese-American dealings. This newspaper quotes army officers recently returned from America with statements that the United States is becoming an imperialistic power.

The Miyako Shimbun, speaking of Mr. Woods, regrets that Japan loses a good friend "at a time when Japanese-American relations are in a critical state."

The Chugai Shogyo profoundly sympathizes with Mr. Woods "in the trying predicament in which Congress has placed him in the face of his efforts to cement Japanese-American friendship."

The Jiji Shimpō says the immigration bill "displeased the Japanese as never before, but the Nation is sincerely grateful toward Woods."

FIRST BALLOT FOR METHODIST BISHOPS RESULTS IN NO CHOICE

Dr. Ralph Ward of New York Leads Vote—Three Candidates Retire—Second Ballot Is Started

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21 (Special).—Dr. Ralph A. Ward of New York, formerly of Fitchburg, China, led the field in the first ballot in the election of bishops at the Methodist general conference. The number of votes required for an election is 589, none of the candidates having that number. A second ballot was started at once with an expectation that it would be completed and the result announced late this afternoon.

Those receiving more than 100 votes in the first ballot were as follows: Dr. Ralph Ward, New York, 310; the Rev. M. S. Rice, Detroit, 288; the Rev. Merle Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 286; the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, India, 213; the Rev. D. D. Forsythe, Philadelphia, 204; the Rev. Titus Lowe, New York, 161; the Rev. R. J. Wade, Chicago, 153; the Rev. G. A. Miller, 135; the Rev. J. M. Gray, Scranton, 134; the Rev. John Thompson, Chicago, 133.

Unprecedented in the history of the church was the withdrawal from the race of three men whose names were high on the first ballot. Immediately following the announcement of the results Dr. Rice and Dr. Smith obtained the floor, stating their desire to withdraw, and expressing their feeling that the pastorate contained as great an opportunity for Christian service as the office of Bishop. Dr. D. D. Forsythe, secretary of the Board of Home

RAYMOND POINCARE SAID TO HOLD KEY OF THE SITUATION

Former Premier Not to Disappear
From Political Arena—
His Views Outlined

OPINION OF FRANCE UNCHANGED, HE HOLDS

Eventual Alliance Between Radicals and Republicans Will Form Government

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 21.—Little yet has been said of the future of Raymond Poincaré who must continue to occupy in the new Parliament the key position. Ramsay MacDonald remarked to the French Ambassador, Count Saint Aulaire, on Monday: "Any settlement must be one which is acceptable to M. Poincaré. He will not, it will be precarious." The Christian Science Monitor representative is in a special position to know precisely the intentions of M. Poincaré. He has been in closest touch with him for years and was privileged to have a conversation with him this week. It is obvious that M. Poincaré does not feel downcast or disappointed, or supposes that he can now disappear from the political scene. He is perfectly cheerful, for he realizes that his policy must be continued by his successor. His successor has no alternative except that of humiliating France by withdrawing from the position taken up by M. Poincaré. And certainly the Radical leadership, whatever may be thought of its press, is strongly patriotic and exceedingly cautious. Neither Edouard Herriot, Paul Faure, nor Aristide Briand are in the least likely to sacrifice French interests.

Electoral Law Anomalies

M. Poincaré considers the result of the elections largely due to the anomalies of the electoral law, but he had anticipated a swing to the Left. He was shaping his own policy with the certainty of an agreement with England and America and the allied countries, and was indeed winking up the Ruhr enterprise. Never has occupation been an end in itself. He says it was the means to an end which is practically accomplished, provided Germany now unreservedly and sincerely accepts the report of the experts. If it does not, then the French policy will be justified. There is only one difference of opinion between England and France, namely, while England is ready to trust Germany, the French, with their bitter experience, first want tangible proofs. M. Poincaré is alone in this. His successor will be equally vigilant. The present Chamber is practically equally divided between the parties of the Left and the remnants of the Bloc National. It is entirely wrong to suppose that France can be governed by the Socialists, or even the Radicals, unless full consideration is given to the Nationalist groups.

French Opinion Unchanged

The vote cast in the country actually shows a majority against the Left. The opinion of France is unchanged on essential matters. Such is the official opinion, but should M. Poincaré's successor be tempted to deviate from the straight path, M. Poincaré will be as his post, and there will be immediate a fresh campaign which will probably be irresistible. M. Poincaré is quite happy, is not going to abandon work and is not going to seek repose or sulk in his tent. At first he felt he had earned a rest, but this was a momentary inclination. Now he has decided he will ask leave from the Senate, but will continue to sit ready to intervene whenever necessary.

No policy can be carried without the approval of the Senate and the Senate will back overwhelmingly M. Poincaré on foreign policy. But M. Poincaré is not going to be obstructive and when he resumes at an early date his journalistic activities, he will refrain from criticism unless deserved. On the contrary, he will put himself at the disposition of his successor. He is willing to be consulted and undoubtedly his successor will welcome the counsel of a man of great experience in diplomacy and profound knowledge of a complicated subject.

Free From Bitterness

The Monitor representative can affirm that M. Poincaré is quite free from bitterness and perfectly content that others should complete the task, and to give his assistance in every way. He admits that the tone can now properly be changed, provided that the essentials of his policy do not change. M. Poincaré had to defend France against a hostile diplomacy, but he pays a warm tribute to the policy of Mr. MacDonald, which has greatly improved the atmosphere. He believes a general agreement is now possible, though caution is necessary.

The composition of the Chamber is such as M. Poincaré would himself have wished. He was, before the elections, reluctant to commit himself to the Bloc National. In the last Parliament, M. Poincaré would, if it had been possible, have fashioned a majority precisely his successor, though perhaps not his immediate successor, will fashion the majority, namely, by an alliance of Radicals and Republicans. M. Poincaré, a man of the Left, had to rely on the Right. M. Herriot remarked: "He is a man turned toward us," but in the last Parliament the task of forming a center party was impossible.

At first it is possible that the present Chamber will be governed by

Radicals and Socialists. But that will be a temporary arrangement; eventually the Government will be based on an alliance of Radicals and Republicans. This makes moderation a continuity of policy. M. Polignac is still doubtful about Germany, and will be more than ever the watchdog of France. Such is an authentic account of the sentiments and intentions of a man whose importance is undiminished.

WHEELER INDICTING INQUIRY BY SENATE IS NOW PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The question of the alleged "framing-up" of Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, was not dealt with in the report of the Senate Committee exonerating him, but the minority report by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, has stirred the other four members of the committee to insist upon having this phase of the question gone into. W. E. Borah yesterday introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate and report in regard to charges made in an indictment against Mr. Wheeler. He had been exonerated and it is now time to enter on a new phase, to show that the indictment was the result of a conspiracy, it was said.

Carter Glass (D), Senator from Virginia, called attention to the fact that there had been proceedings in the Senate gravely affecting the integrity of a great executive department of Government, seeking to blackmail the Senate of the United States and to terminate its investigation of racialists by involving one of its own members in a serious charge.

DAKOTA POULTEERS ORGANIZE
FARGO, N. D., May 13 (Special Correspondence).—With perfection of the organization here of the North Dakota Egg and Poultry Association, wholesale produce firms of North Dakota are buying eggs on the graded basis recommended by the Federal Government. Agreement to the basis was entered into by about a score of firms forming the association.

Tonight at the Pops

March from "Tannhäuser" Wagner
"Reve Angélique".....
Fantasia, "Oratorio".....
Procession to the Cathedral, from "Lohengrin".....
Organ Solo.....
Rhapsody, "España".....
Boston City Club Chorus
Fantasia, "Madama Butterfly".....
Waltz, "La Barcarole".....
Marche Slave.....

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Unitarian Association: Anniversary week meeting in Arlington Street Church, address by Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times.
National Association of Purchasing Agents: Exhibition, Mechanics Building, group conferences in various hotels and clubs.
Bank Officers' Association of Boston: Annual meeting and theater party, Colonial Theater, 7:15.
Emerson College of Oratory: Commencement exercises, address by Henry Lawrence Southwick, president of the college, Huntington Hall, 8:30.
Ward 18 Branch, Boston League of Women Voters: Mrs. Winona Osborne Pinkham will talk, "The Service for Women," 270 Bowdoin Street, 8.
Boston Society of Civil Engineers: "Contractors and Construction," in Amfiteatro Rooms, Tremont Temple, 6; motion pictures in Chipman Hall, 7:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Gay Lord Quex," 8:15.
Plymouth—Mrs. Pike in "Helena's Boy," 8:20.
Keith—Vaudeville, 2.
Wilbur—Pay Balmer in "The Dream Girl," 8:20.
Photoplays
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"With Alimony in Palestine," talk by Lowell Thomas, 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, Boston School Committee Rooms, 15 Beacon Street, 4:15.
Public lecture by Miss Amy Lowell, auspices of the English Club of Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters, College Hall, St. Botolph Street, 4:30.
Boston Chamber of Commerce: Luncheon, opening one-day membership drive, Boston City Club, 12:30.
Linen Supply Association of America: Convention and exhibition, Horticultural Hall.
Society of Harvard Dames: Annual meeting, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge.
Massachusetts Safe Deposit Association: Meeting, Copley Plaza, afternoon and evening.
Boston University School of Religious Education: "Recognition Day" exercises, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street, 10:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Members' show, Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Water colors of birds by Charles E. Hill.
Guild of Boston Artists—Members' pictures.
Robert C. Voss Gallery—Paintings of ancient ships by Paul Farnham.
Casson Gallery—Modern American paintings, etchings by Chauncey S. Ryder.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Aquatics in color by Beatrice S. Levy.
Concord Art Center—Spring show.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—10:30, WNAC Women's Club talks, 1:30, "Financial Reports," 1:45, concert, 3:45, play-by-play description of the Harvard-Amherst baseball game, radio-cast, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:30, baseball results, 7:35, "Tours One Ought to Take in This Vicinity," 8, National Linen Association dinner, radio-cast from Copley Plaza Hotel, 9, surprise program by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.
WTAT (Boston)—7:30, Boy Scout program: vocal and instrumental music, 9, Weymouth Night program: Old Time Minstrel Show by the Weymouth Baseball Athletic Association.

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FIRST BALLOT FOR METHODIST BISHOPS RESULTS IN NO CHOICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Missions, whose names came fifth on the ballot, also withdrew.

Dr. Ward, for many years a missionary in China, and for the past four years associate secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, has been strongly advocated by the Chinese delegates, and his prospective election will be with the thought that his assignment will be to one of the three residences in China.

Discussion on consolidation of the boards of benevolence growing out of 20 memorials calling for their reorganization occupied the remainder of the morning's session. A majority and minority plan was presented from the committee on temporal economy.

A gentle rebuke was administered to Henry H. Meyer, editor of the Sunday school literature, in a report from the committee on Sunday schools, presented by Dr. Luther H. Bugby of Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis. High commendation on the general quality of the literature was first given, as evidenced by its use by other denominations. This was followed by a reprimand which very moderately expressed the editor's disapproval of the Philadelphia clergymen favored an amendment which instructed the editor to studiously avoid expressions that were likely to mislead youth. This was carried.

The position of the church on industrial and social conditions was tentatively expressed last night by the committee on the state of the church when it adopted the report of the committee on industry and social service, after making some additions, cuts and emendations. Utterances that could in any sense be termed radical were pared down, so that it goes more fully into some of the problems, but scarcely could it be said that it goes farther than the social creed of the churches adopted in 1912, and developed in successive conferences.

The profit motive is strongly condemned but efforts to include approval of the public ownership of national resources and public utilities were unsuccessful and were strongly voted down. The resolution calls for the reestablishment of property rights in terms of property duties. An addition was incorporated into the report upon motion of Clint W. Lee of Seattle, who operates a printing and publishing business, in which he asserts he has tried to treat his 40 employees according to Christ's teachings. Mr. Lee's addition was substantially as follows:

Christian employers of labor have a unique opportunity to put into practice the teachings of the Golden Rule. We call upon our laymen to give a careful study to the co-operative management plans under way, to methods of co-operative control and of profit sharing, and then to put them to the test in their own business. We call our employers and ministers to co-operate by giving publicity to those who need encouragement in their efforts to find a better way.

A passage of the general resolution on industry and social service which was accepted as a substitute for an earlier draft, which was more pointed, is as follows:

The service motive in the Christian community must include industry. Except in many notable cases, humanity as it is now constituted does not put forth its best efforts unless a personal reward can be gained. The church should have for its goal a time when pride in workmanship and loyalty in service will be the motives animating industry and when all work shall be so organized, that these motives may be possible to all workers.

Referring to the property rights, the statement includes these words: Property rights possess inherent sacredness which puts them beyond the reach of criticism and revision by Christian society. We recognize the ethical divergence between property for use and property for power. We maintain the soundness of the principle that a man is entitled only to what he has in some real sense earned. Wealth accruing to the holders through monopoly values or special privileges or through large opportunities for costless saving, is not earned. Wealth created by society itself should be devoted to the development of all the people in ways to be determined by the people themselves.

Given as "immediate duties" the committee has certain recommendations for the church, which are as follows:

The elimination of unemployment, the reestablishment of property rights in terms of property duties, the emphasizing of the motive of service, the encouragement of all measures in every vocation which develop for all workers self-respect, self-control, self-determination, and self-consecration in a common purpose to achieve for each the highest value of life.

The right of labor to organize is recognized. A higher prerequisite for sound human existence is called for which includes the right to be heard through representatives of his own group, and for an increasing share of responsibility by labor in control of industry.

The report was adopted as amended.

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Prospective M. E. Bishop

by a unanimous vote of the committee, and will at once be scheduled for discussion on the Conference floor.

No Consolidation

No consolidation of church papers will take place unless the report of the committee on book concern, which was adopted this afternoon, is completely disregarded when it comes on the conference floor. Instead of the plan originally submitted which proposed a division between general and local editors, 24 papers to be prepared at a central editorial office, and eight pages to be edited at local offices, the recommendation of the committee is for the syndication of eight pages weekly by one who will be a contributing editor to all the church papers. This portion will not contain editorial pronouncements, but will leave that feature and every other, except the eight pages, under the entire control of the local editors.

Peace Committee Meets

Meeting at the call of Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York, the committee of thirteen, appointed to draw up a new peace resolution for submission to the conference, met tonight, and appointed as a working draft, Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago, Dean James A. James of Evanston, Ill., and the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Ph.D. of New York. This committee is representative of every interest of the church, being composed of three bishops, five ministers and five laymen.

The subcommittee for the preparation of the original draft is composed of one member from each group. Considerable doubt has been expressed by delegates as to whether this committee of thirteen will be able to agree on any one resolution, since no little variation of opinion exists between various men represented. That there has been a decided reduction of the number of advocates for extreme pacifism within the committee, furthered doubtless by the many telegrams coming from all parts of the country, and editorial protest has not been denied.

Southern Methodists to Meet July 2 on Unification Plan

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21.—The place of meeting of the special session of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, called last night for July 2 by the College of Bishops in session here to consider the proposal for unification recently adopted by the general conference of the northern branch of the church, is expected to be fixed at an early date by the committee of arrangements headed by the Rev. S. H. C. Burge of San Antonio, Tex.

The date of the meeting is believed to have been adopted by a vote of 10 to 4, as bishops Warren A. Candler, Collins Denny, U. V. W. Darlington and James E. Dickey later issued a statement voicing opposition to the date on the ground that so early a time would deprive the annual conference of their constitution right to elect new delegates, if they prefer, to any special conference called by the bishops.

The dissenting bishops also pointed out that the constitutionality of the paragraphs conferring on the College of Bishops authority to call special sessions had been seriously questioned, inasmuch as the paragraphs never were referred to the annual conference for ratification.

Disclaiming any intention of subverting the purpose of the special session, the dissenting bishops declared that in their opinion a later date, May, 1925, for example, would give the proper time for discussion and consideration of so grave a subject as unification, and moreover, the later date would avoid all question of legality and would be more conducive to justice and harmony.

S. A. E. CONGRESS PLANNED
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 14 (Special Correspondence).—The thirty-fifth annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held in Salt Lake City July 29 to 31. Following the congress a special train will carry the delegates to Yellowstone National Park.

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MANDATE LIKELY ON FOSDICK ISSUE

Order from Presbyterian General Assembly to New York Church Predicted

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 21 (Special).—A mandate from the General Assembly to the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, ordering that congregation to discontinue the preaching of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in its pulpit, is being discussed by the 1000 commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly which arrive here for the convention which begins tomorrow.

If the conservatives control the Assembly, which appears probable, the mandate to the New York Presbytery will be adopted at the closing session. One of the most prominent New York commissioners, upon hearing of the mandate, exclaimed: "If that goes through, we go out."

Dr. Fosdick's status in the New York Presbytery is without precedent. He is a Baptist clergyman in a Presbyterian pulpit. The pulpit is not vacant because the First Church has a pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. He is not a "stated supply." They call him "special preacher," which, the Conservatives say, is "hiding behind a technicality."

The General Assembly of 1923, which met at Indianapolis, approved the Philadelphia overture, of which Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney was author, and ordered the New York Presbytery to investigate the preaching in the First Presbyterian Church to ascertain whether it was in harmony with the Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

The New York Presbytery appointed a committee which investigated and found Dr. Fosdick's preaching "in harmony." The Presbytery adopted the committee's report, although a minority, led by the Rev. Dr. William Buchanan, immediately filed a complaint. That complaint will be passed upon by the permanent judicial commission of the Assembly.

After the complaint is disposed of, the General Assembly is expected to take up the New York Presbytery's report expatriating Dr. Fosdick's preaching, and the Conservatives will endeavor to have it rejected. They assert that Dr. Fosdick's preaching is not in harmony with the confession of faith, even though the New York Presbytery says it is. Conservatives regard the New York Presbytery as ultra-liberal.

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DOISY IN MISHAP; FLIGHT MAY GO ON

(Continued from Page 1)

SHANGHAI, May 21.—Capt. Pelletier Doisy, French aviator, reached here today, flying from Paris to Tokyo on a Breguet biplane. He covered the Canton-Shanghai stage of 1000 miles in nine and a half hours, landing at the Kiangwan golf course here. His machine hit a bunker and was wrecked.

Captain Doisy abandoned the flight and stated that only an amphibious machine was suitable for flying to the Orient. Captain Doisy flew from Paris to Shanghai in the same machine without changing the engine.

Storms Detain Americans; Fliers Still at Ytorofu

TOKYO, May 21 (AP).—The American Army aviators flying around the world are being delayed at Hittokappu Bay, Island of Ytorofu, in the Kuriles, by bad weather.

An official dispatch to the Japanese Navy Department, sent from a Japanese destroyer on duty with the fliers at 11 a. m. today, said that the Americans were waiting until the foggy weather clears.

An official dispatch from the American destroyer John D. Ford also on duty with the fliers, to the American Embassy read:
At Smith's request (Lieut. Lowell H. Smith is acting commander of the flight), Ford is anchoring temporarily off Kushiro on the southeast coast of Hokkaido (northernmost of the principal Japanese islands), to assist fliers if they are forced to use Kushiro as emergency landing place.

Both the Embassy and the Tokyo

Central Observatory sent warnings to the fliers to expect bad weather today and Thursday. Storms are reported all along the eastern and northern coast of Japan.

The start of the Americans for Minato in northern Japan, their next scheduled stop, now is tentatively set for Thursday. The Japanese dispatch said, but in view of the bad weather it is possible their departure may be delayed even more.

Cabled messages received yesterday by the Associated Press from Minato indicated that the American Army around-the-world fliers had arrived there from Ytorofu and their second landing place in the Kurile Islands. Official dispatches to the Japanese Navy Department today, however, stated that the aviators still were at Ytorofu, detained by stormy weather.

British Airman at Burma

SHANGHAI, May 21 (AP).—A Stuart MacLaren, British aviator, flying around the world, arrived at Akyab, Burma, today, from Calcutta, said a dispatch from the former point received here tonight.

CALCUTTA, May 21.—A Stuart MacLaren hopped off here today for Akyab.

NEW JERSEY AUDUBON ASSAILS CROW "RAID"

TRENTON, N. J., May 19 (Special Correspondence).—The New Jersey Audubon Society, joining with many other organizations in vigorous protest against the "International Crow Shooting Contest," being conducted by E. L. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Inc., characterizes the crow shoot as merely a thinly veiled method of the du Pont sales manager to increase business by ill-advised means, and declares that, though designated by its author as "crow control," its actual effect, if successful, would be near extermination.

The society points to the verdict of the Department of Agriculture experts as to the economic value of the crow.

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'Arboretum Walks' Thrice Weekly Are Announced by Prof. Sargent

Mr. Merrill to Guide Flower Lovers Through Arboretum
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 3 P. M.

Because the Arnold Arboretum display of flowering trees and shrubs is so remarkably fine this year, and because of an increasing public interest, Prof. C. S. Sargent, the director of the Arboretum, has arranged for free walks under a competent guide for Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. George Merrill, of the Arboretum staff, will direct the walks which will start at the Forest Hills Gate at 3 o'clock.

The season was opened with a remarkably fine display of Forsythias and Magnolias. It has been years since the latter have made so good a showing. The Magnolia collection is grouped around the Administration Building, and for a week or more the air in that part of the grounds has been heavy with the Magnolia perfume. These early flowering magnolias are the Chinese and Japanese kinds, with Magnolia stellata from the mountain slopes of southern Japan as the first to appear. The various specimens of this Magnolia in the Arboretum are fairly aflame with blooms this season, but in spite of the beauty they do not make so gorgeous a picture as the Chinese kinds, and a number of hybrids which followed them and which are still in bloom.

Embargo on Shrubs
Visitors were told that shrubs of this class are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain in America. Until a few years ago they were imported in large numbers from Holland. Then the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington placed an embargo on a great number of foreign plants, magnolias among them. As few if any American nurserymen had undertaken to grow magnolias, the stocks on hand have been rapidly exhausted.

The embargo has wrought much such changes in American horticultural conditions. Formerly nearly all of the rhododendrons and azaleas, as well as the magnolias and many other shrubs and trees, could be purchased in Europe so cheaply that no American nurseryman thought of growing them. Even native American species were raised in England, Holland, or France, to be sent back to their native home for sale. When the embargo was imposed, American nurserymen had no facilities for growing these plants, and indeed lacked the necessary knowledge and edge for propagating them successfully. They have hesitated to embark upon the expensive venture of taking up such work in a large way apprehensive lest the quarantine be relaxed and European competition again encountered.

Now that nurserymen are beginning to feel that the embargo has come to stay, in spite of all objections, they are

gradually starting to grow the plants which they imported before. In the course of time, therefore, there is likely to be a readjustment which will restore the missing plants to the gardens of the United States. In the meantime the Arnold Arboretum is doing all it can to encourage the propagation and distribution of the many wonderful foreign introductions which are growing and blooming within its borders.

Azaleas Being Planted
Particular stress is being laid upon the azaleas, both the native and the foreign kinds. These azaleas, which are properly classed as rhododendrons, although they lose their leaves in the autumn, have a season which lasts from early spring until well into the summer. All the different kinds are being planted freely in the Arboretum. Indeed one whole side of Bussey Hill is being gradually given over to these plants, and when the work has been completed at least 300,000 specimens of azaleas will have found a home there. The burst of bloom which will result will be unrivaled anywhere in the world.

Two very fine azaleas from the other side of the world are now blooming on Bussey Hill. One is Azalea Schlippenbachii, from Korea and Manchuria, and raised from seeds brought from the former country by J. G. Jack of the Arnold Arboretum staff. The other is A. Poukhanense, which Mr. Jack also found in Korea, where it grows on the side of the Poukhan Mountains, a fact which accounts for its name. Both these brilliant azaleas are extremely hardy, and are likely to become very common in the gardens of United States. Azalea Schlippenbachii is particularly fine this season and is now at the height of its bloom. The Flowering Crabapples, of which the Arboretum has a very large collection, are just beginning to open their delicate pink and white blooms. They give promise of a great display of beauty within a few days. In addition to the collection of Crabapples near the Forest Hills gate, a second and much larger collection may be found on Peters Hill. The Peters Hill group is commonly overlooked by the public, but will be well worth an extra effort to discover this season.

Even the azaleas have a particularly large number of buds, which are already showing color. It is expected that they will be at their best in about two weeks, and the first day of June has been fixed as Lilac Sunday. The Arboretum collection of lilacs is one of the finest in the United States, embracing nearly 240 species, varieties and hybrids, including many rare kinds from China.

Flowering Crabapple in Full Glory at Arnold Arboretum



SUPER-POWER PLAN OPPOSITION VOICED

Gen. Guy E. Tripp Speaker Before Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21 (Special)—Opposition to steps looking toward a country-wide super-power system, Government owned and politically controlled, was voiced by Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at the annual dinner meeting of the Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts at Hotel Kimball last night. He raised specific objections to the Norris-Keller bill providing for a federal public service commission, which is being backed in Congress by leading western legislators.

Albert E. Lockridge, retiring president, presided and gave a short account of the history of the Westinghouse company, formed 40 years ago by George Westinghouse. Willard Scott of Brookline, Mass., gave a humorous talk on "What Engineers Don't Know." The attendance comprised 150 engineers from all parts of western Massachusetts. Frederick L. Hunt of Greenfield was elected president.

General Tripp, in his address, declared that the super-power plan should be developed by private initiative rather than the Federal Government, but that federal control should be exercised in this as in other public utilities to safeguard the interest of the citizen.

The arguments for those favoring Government ownership, he said, could be summed up to the effect that "a Government-owned super-power system, under the plan proposed by the Norris-Keller bill, would make possible a reduction in the cost of service to a point one-half, possibly one-third, or to even one-fifth of the cost under the present private company power methods." The chief arguments were, he said, first, the Government would better protect the public interest by developing and operating the Nation's power resources itself; second, the public will save money under Government ownership and operation of super-power systems.

General Tripp declared that this was the case of the opponents of Government ownership, concisely stated: while the opponents' case, which he thought was the right one, was simply a general denial. He continued:

Concerning conservation of water powers, opponents of Government ownership say that millions of horsepower are now being developed by the Federal Power Reserve Act, which protects every essential public interest. An examination of this law will support this statement.

A Government super-power system would not make as good use of these sources as would a private system because Government would necessarily standardize their methods, which results in a rigidity of business administration entirely unsuited to deal with the complicated problem of encouraging development in this new field.

As General Tripp saw the problem the factor controlling the growth of a tremendous Super Power Trust would result in exploiting the people. His reply to this, he declared, was that the American system of public control of utilities has already proved itself effective as a safeguard.

LIONS CLUBS ELECT DISTRICT GOVERNOR

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21.—Dr. Charles W. Brunschaus of Worcester was elected district governor of the thirty-third district Lions International at the annual convention of the New England district held yesterday. Lynn was selected as the city for the annual convention in 1925.

Other officers elected were: Deputy, William T. Nesbitt Jr. of Pittsfield; secretary, Nels W. Lewis of Worcester; treasurer, C. Darnold of Lawrence, and sergeant-at-arms, Douglas Judd of Springfield; directors for one year, Raymond T. King of Springfield, George B. Cutting of Worcester, Philip G. Loring of Portland and Dr. H. G. Gidding of Boston.

CHARTER CHANGES ENGROSSED

Despite Democratic opposition in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday the Boston Charter amendments including that restricting the city into five boroughs or districts from which town councilmen each would be elected for terms of two years each were passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules. The bill providing for a legislative commission to reapportion the county of Suffolk—Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop—was also passed to be engrossed.

HARVARD REGATTA WILL CLOSE TODAY

Harvard's annual spring invitation regatta will come to a close this afternoon when the final events take place on the Charles River Basin. The chief races will be the finals for the Carroll Cup singles and the novice and junior singles.

London Snedeker '25 of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the compromise race yesterday when the events were run off upstream. He defeated F. de W. Pingree '25 of Brooklyn by 7s. for the half mile in 3m. 5. M. Bysshe '27 of Springfield, Vt., won the wherry race in 4m. 47s. for the half mile.

The winners of the preliminary heats in the novice singles were C. R. Healey '26 of Seattle and J. J. Irwin '15 of Oyster Bay. The Sophomore A crew, which will race the championship class crew of Yale at New Haven Saturday, and Coach Edward Brown's new third varsity crew both defeated the first varsity crew over the 1½ mile distance in the Basin, yesterday. Open water showed services commencing, which is being backed in Congress by leading western legislators.

48-HOUR MEASURE STILL IN TANGLE

Rhode Island Governor Expected to Try to Enforce Law Rejected by State Secretary

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21.—The 48-hour-week law for women and children in the industries, passed last week in a "rump" session of the Democratic of the state Senate, is in the throes of a political contest from which it is not likely to emerge until it has been thoroughly scrutinized and passed upon by the courts.

The 48-hour law, like the proposal to abolish the property qualification for voting on financial matters and the demand for a constitutional convention, is a Democratic measure which has been vigorously opposed by the Republicans. These issues started the filibuster early in the present session of the Assembly which has resulted in holding up the pay-rolls of employees and various other funds.

Governor Flynn signed the 48-hour bill when it came to him, but Ernest L. Sprague, the Secretary of State, refused to accept it as a law. Mr. Sprague is a Republican. Thereupon the Democrats declared that they would appeal to for an opinion as to the legality of the measure. He gave it his official indorsement and it was again sent to the Secretary of State, who again refuses to accept it as a law.

The next step must come from Governor Flynn, who is expected to take measures for enforcement of the law when it becomes operative on June 1. He said yesterday that he would have nothing further to say on the issue. Democrats declare that the measure is perfectly legal and that it makes no difference whether the Secretary of State accepts it or not.

While the contest goes on the affairs of the State remain in a seemingly hopeless tangle with state employees going without their pay or receiving it from private interests and important measures still being held up.

The Republican leaders hold that the 48-hour bill was illegally passed, giving expression to their views through Senator Arthur A. Sherman as follows:

I contend for the majority that this Senate adjourned by unanimous vote at about 6 o'clock on Friday, May 9; that all matters of legislation purported to have been passed by the 12 or 13 members of the minority after that hour were illegal; that the Secretary of State, being the keeper and official custodian of the Senate records, has no knowledge from such records of any such legislation enacted after the adjournment of the Senate, and that the indorsements upon the bill when received by him must therefore be irregular, and with the exception of the signature of the Governor might have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor and some page as well as by the person, officially unknown, joining with the Lieutenant-Governor in affixing his signature.

I contend that it was the duty of the Secretary of State to make certain, which he did, that no such illegal measure was given the standing of law, and that he did exactly the correct and legal thing in refusing to officially receive any measure so passed at a rump session of the Senate, as law, in order that the burden of proving any measure not to be law might be placed upon the people of the State.

STATE COMMERCE CHAMBER MEETS

Daylight Saving and Billboards Among Issues to Be Discussed by Members

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21 (Special)—Billboards, the gasoline tax and daylight saving had the right of way when the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce opened its annual meeting today at the Bancroft Hotel with 250 delegates present. The opening address was made by Edwin W. Smith of Westfield, president of the chamber.

The convention, on the recommendation of a special committee, made numerous changes in its by-laws among the most important being that the representation and vote of the association members be increased by granting three delegates to associations paying \$25 annual dues, five delegates for \$50 and 10 delegates for \$100, with corresponding voting power.

These officers were elected: President, Edwin W. Smith of Westfield; vice-presidents, William S. Felton of Salem, Edmund W. Longley of Boston, John C. Robinson of Springfield, and Samuel H. Thompson of Lowell; treasurer, Charles E. Stanwood of Needham; general counsel, Frederic H. Hilton of Framingham, and general secretary, Edward G. Stacy of Boston.

The classified directors elected are: Agriculture—Arthur W. Gilbert of Belmont, commissioner of agriculture, and Arthur P. Wyman of Arlington, former secretary of Boston Market Gardeners' Association; Banking—Joseph H. Soliday of Boston, president of Franklin Savings Bank; Construction and Engineering—Leonard C. Wason of Boston, president of the Abernethy Company, and Richard A. Hale of Lawrence, chief engineer of Essex.

General Welfare—Charles P. Holman of Boston, banker, and Harlan P. Kelsey of Salem, nurseryman; Industries—Horace A. Carter of Needham, treasurer of William Carter Company, and John A. Gardner of Boston, manager of the American Oak Leather Company and president of Boston Boot and Shoe Club.

Insurance—John W. Downs of Arlington, vice-president of Boston Board of Fire Underwriters; Public Utilities—Edmund W. Longley of Brookline, vice-president of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Charles Tufts of Winchester, vice-president and manager of C. D. Parker & Co.

Real Estate—William S. Felton of Salem, former president of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and Henry Whitmore of Boston, president of Boston Real Estate Exchange; Trade and Commerce—Frank G. Allen of Norwood, president of Winslow-Brothers and Smith Company, and Samuel H. Thompson of Worcester, president of Thompson Hardware Company.

Advertising and Publishing—William R. Rogers of Boston, president of Pilgrimage Association and Frank P. Bennett Jr. of Boston, editor and publisher of the United States Investor.

Governor's night this evening will be celebrated with a banquet. The speakers included Gov. Channing H. Cox, Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate; Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, and E. C. Reedy Morrison, vice-president of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, and E. C. Reedy Morrison, vice-president of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, and E. C. Reedy Morrison, vice-president of the United States Geological Survey, Washington.

COST ACCOUNTANTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21 (Special)—The fifth New England regional conference of the National Cost Accountants Association will open with a dinner at the Bancroft Hotel, Friday night. The business meeting will open Saturday morning. The president of the association, John F. Tinsley, president of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Robert S. Denham, chief engineer of the Denham Costs in Business Management, will speak on "Engineering Methods Applied to Costing." The Place of Costs in Business Management will be the subject of a lecture at 10:30 o'clock by H. C. Bentley, president of the Bentley School of Accounting.

An address by Clifford S. Anderson, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, will open the afternoon session. A talk on "The Value of a Dependable Appraisal" will be given by Fred S. Smith. S. F. Fannon of the Sherman Service Inc. will speak on "The Human Element as It Affects Costs."

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKS PLAN CONSTRUCTIVE AID TO FARMERS

State-Wide Conference of Bankers and Farming Interests
Is Held at State University

DURHAM, N. H., May 21 (Special)—At the first state-wide conference of bankers and farmers ever held in New Hampshire, which took place yesterday afternoon at the University of New Hampshire, it was voted to request the appointment of a committee on agriculture by the New Hampshire Bankers' Association. The function of this committee will be to study the best methods by which farm operations may be assisted by better financing and to make recommendations to individual bankers from time to time.

It was suggested that the banks might co-operate in the employment of an agricultural agent to attend to farm loans, and that a representative of the farmer be placed on the board of directors of such banks as are situated in farming districts.

The conference was arranged by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the university, and J. C. Kendall, director of the experiment station here, and the principal speaker was D. H. Otis, director of the Banker-Farmer and representative of the American Bankers' Association.

President Hetzel of the university said that in agricultural communities the banks and farmers are, of course, interdependent. As an illustration of this fact, he said that in the district in Oregon where he lived prior to coming to the University of New Hampshire, 32 banks have been forced to close as a result of the recent agricultural depression.

Four Specific Projects
As an opening wedge in the initial step of bringing about co-operation between banks and farmers in New Hampshire, the conference voted to suggest for the consideration of such committee on agriculture as the bankers' association may care to establish four specific projects, as follows:

1. Boys' and girls' club work.
2. Introduction of better livestock.
3. Co-operation in the development of a state agricultural program.
4. Aid and counsel in the formation and development of plans for sound co-operative agricultural enterprises.

Several different views on the present agricultural situation were expressed by the several bankers and farmers who took part in the discussions. It was generally agreed that individual farmers are able to get at the present time all the banking accommodations that they are entitled to. One banker said that farm loans as a rule are a poor banking proposition.

"The average New Hampshire farmer," he said, "never figures to pay up his mortgage. We have to follow him up to even get the interest when it is due. The only farmers who ever pay up on the mortgages are the immigrant farmers."

In reply to this criticism, President Putnam of the Farmers' Federation said that the immigrant farmer does not farm on an eight-hour day, and he has no conscientious scruples against his wife and children doing heavy farm work.

"I am not ready to concede," he said, "that our women and children must work long hours with outworn tools in order to make farming pay. If they must, we had better quit farming."

Another banker's criticism was that the farmer is always in need of money to carry his farm along until he harvests his crop, but he always has plenty of money to buy a new automobile.

"The State is full of farms," he observed, "with about \$2 to \$5 invested in a second-hand cultivator and \$1500 in a pleasure automobile. When I ask a farmer why he don't buy a good cultivator, he says he can't afford it. But in the farmer's own inventories of assets, the cultivator is set down at a value of \$3.75."

"Too Many Automobiles"
The complaint of "too many automobiles" and too much money spent on automobile boulevards, which cause high taxes, and on gasoline and accessories was recognized by all present, but it was explained that this same complaint applies to all classes of people in the United States, regardless of their occupation.

Another matter discussed was the unwise investment of many farmers in farm buildings. It was stated that all the farms in New Hampshire today can be bought for less than the value of the buildings erected on them. One instance was cited of a farmer who asked a bank for a loan to build a barn, received the loan and then built a \$6000 barn on a farm that is not worth \$6000 all told and probably never will be. It was suggested that bankers who refuse loans for the construction of new farm buildings, at the present high cost of construction, are doing the farmers themselves a service, unless it can be shown that the buildings to be constructed are to be financially profitable as an addition to the farm plant.

Mr. Otis said that the American Bankers' Association is engaged at the present time in a campaign to bring to the attention of bankers four particular projects, the work of the boys' and girls' clubs, the advantage of diversified farming, general information about proper farming methods and the supplies of the Funnell hill. The Funnell hill is a bill introduced in the House of Representatives to increase the appropriations for agricultural experiment stations. Mr. Kendall, director of the station at Durham, reported that the bill has been reported favorably to the House of Representatives but with a decreased amount of money in its provisions.

The experience of recent co-operative farming organizations in this State was discussed and it was the sentiment that bankers have assisted these organizations to the extent desired, except that the general attitude of bankers is that in loaning money to co-operatives, they require more security or closer investigation than they would to the same enterprise in private hands. Practically all the co-operative organizations except two have been successful in this State, and one of those two, that of the Rockingham County Farmers' Exchange, is now in process of reorganization made necessary by depleted capital.

It was reported that the local co-operative doing a business of over \$2,000,000 a year in the purchasing of the eggs sales of the State distributing co-operative are running over \$500,000 a year. Compared with other states, it was asserted that New Hampshire has had as much success with co-operative enterprises as any and it was claimed that the actual co-operative spirit between different farming organizations and farmers individually is stronger in this State than in any other.

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JITNEY BUSSES CEASE OPERATING

Springfield Contest May Be Continued in Courts

SPRINGFIELD, May 21 (Special)—A decision in the case of the jitney buses in this city pending final adjudication of the controversy was announced last night by leaders of the bus men, following the conviction in police court of two drivers on the charge of carrying passengers for hire without license.

In a prepared statement the bus men said they appreciated the support given to them in their efforts to maintain competition with the street railway company and would be ready to respond any time to a public call for resumption of the service.

No definite plans were announced in relation to attempts to obtain a reversal of the police court action, but it was said that the fight would go on.

WOMEN VOTERS TO HOLD MEETING

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 21 (Special)—The annual convention of the Hartford County League of Women Voters will be held at the Hotel Ritz here here Friday. The business meeting will open at 11:30 in the morning with reports of the presidents of the local leagues of the county, followed by reports of delegates. The convention recently held in Buffalo, which includes the reports of Mrs. Lewis Rose, chairman of the department of international co-operation to prevent war; Miss Marjorie Cheney, acting state president, and Miss Mary Bulkley, chairman of the citizenship committee. In the afternoon, Howard Bradstreet, director of the bureau of adult education in Hartford, will speak on "Stock Taking and Stock Making."

D. A. R. OFFICERS NAMED

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. May 21 (Special)—Framingham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, elected these officers for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. Foster R. Wheeler; vice-regent, Mrs. Robert L. Phelps; recording secretary, Mrs. Perley E. Woodward; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George T. Robbins; treasurer, Mrs. Frank D. Corson; registrar, Mrs. Edward C. Rawson; historian, Mrs. Henry G. Stearns; auditor, Mrs. Ora O. Davis; custodian, Mrs. George H. Pitts; director for three years, Mrs. Harry A. Greason.

ELECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

PENTICTON, B. C., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Throughout the interior of British Columbia the preparatory provincial election which will terminate with voting on June 20 is being waged with great intensity of feeling. Liberals, Conservatives and Provincials all profess the utmost confidence in their ability to carry a majority of seats. The Provincial Party claims to be particularly strong in rural districts, asserting that farmers are looking to it for lessening of the burden of taxation.

SPAIN PLANNING BIG EXPOSITION

America to Participate at Seville, in 1927

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Participation by the United States in an international exposition of the arts, sciences, history, industries, commerce and resources of Spain, Portugal, and the republics of America, to be held at Seville, Spain, in 1927, is recommended by the President in a special message to Congress. In conformity therewith, a joint resolution has been introduced by Daniel A. Reed (R.), Representative from New York, accepting the invitation of the Government of Spain to participate in the exposition.

Recommendations favoring acceptance of the invitation, made by the Secretaries of State, Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, are transmitted with the President's message. In expressing favorable comment, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, comments favorably on the construction of a pavilion by the country and states that the exposition will be of great value to us, especially with respect to agriculture, agricultural machinery, and cattle.

DECIDED CHANGES IN FOUR-BALL LEAGUE

BOSTON FOUR-BALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Bras Burn	W	L
Commonwealth	42 1/2	27 1/2
Woodland	31 1/2	23 1/2
Bellevue	29 1/2	31 1/2
Oakley	28 1/2	31 1/2
Chestnut Hill	27 1/2	32 1/2
Weston	27 1/2	32 1/2
Wollaston	22 1/2	39 1/2

With the exception of the fact that the Bras Burn Country Club is still at the top of the championship list, followers of the Boston Four-Ball League team-race would not recognize the standing today when compared to last week's four matches which were played yesterday furnished upsets of surprising proportions. Commonwealth Country Club, which was seventh a week ago, is today enjoying second place as the result of its 11-to-0 victory over the Western Golf Club. The Belmont Spring Country Club, which was a poor last is now seventh as the result of winning 10 1/2 points from the Chestnut Hill Golf Club. Chestnut Hill and Weston, which were tied for third place a week ago, are now eighth and ninth respectively. Woodland Golf Club is now third in the standing by winning 7 1/2 points from the Oakley Country Club, while Winchester Country Club won the other match played yesterday by defeating Wollaston 9 to 3.

VANCOUVER SENDS OFF WHEAT

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 15 (Special Correspondence

ENGLAND TO HONOR
AMERICAN JURISTSAmerica's Legal Lights Preparing
for Summer Session in London
—Three Liners Chartered

By FRIDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Plans for the greatest outpouring of the American bench and bar to a foreign destination—the pilgrimage of the American Bar Association to England, where it will hold its annual convention in London late in July—are well under way in every state in the Union. America's leading jurists, district attorneys and lawyers will use all available space on three of the Cunard liners, the Berengaria, Aquitania and Leconia, for the trip.

William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and George Sutherland, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will represent America's highest judicial body and James M. Beck, Solicitor-General, who will be in Europe all summer, expects to represent the Department of Justice. John W. Davis, an ex-president of the association, and former ambassador to Britain, will be aboard the Berengaria, if in the meantime he has not been nominated for the presidency of the United States by the Democrats.

To See Courts in Action
Our legal lights will visit British soil in a dual spirit. As Walter H. Ellis of the District of Columbia bar and an official of the Bar Association, puts it, "We are going home—back to the cradle of the common law." The Americans are also traveling to Britain in the spirit of men questing for knowledge. They are anxious to see the British law courts at work. These are in session well throughout the summer, usually until the middle of August.

Special arrangements have been made to show every branch of them in action to the American visitors. For swift administration of justice, the British courts are vastly ahead of our own. There "the law's delay" are reduced to the minimum. That result is achieved mainly because in a British courtroom the judge on the bench is nearly "monarch of all he surveys." Many of the more eminent American jurists will be invited to sit on the bench with English judges. Mr. Taft came back from England in 1923, enthusiastic over the success with which the British dispense justice with an absence of lost motion and wasted time. He declares America has much to learn in that respect.

English Law Customs
Our lawyers are bound to be interested, too, in the system under which the British judiciary exists. With the exception of the Lord Chancellor, which is a political office and usually changes hands every time a new government comes into power, the English judges sit on the bench as life appointees. Once they do so, they are judges always. If they resign or retire, they never re-enter private practice. There is no law compelling them to live on their pensions. They do so by tradition. In the single case of the Lord Chancellor, he is forbidden by statute, from again taking briefs as an attorney. He retires on his pension of \$25,000 a year, his official salary.

The American lawyers are taking a statue of Blackstone, by an American sculptor, to England, for presentation to one of the "big four" in London. Hospitality enough is in sight to entertain them all summer, instead of the week the Bar Association convention will last. Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and France, are angling for the lawyers' presence, but nothing of a general character is planned. Outside of the London meetings, which will be richly interlarded with banquets, royal receptions, and government attentions.

ALL PARTIES AGREE
WAVE OF ECONOMY
NATION'S NEED NOW

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal that has been made for future funds to meet the drain of the bonus is, that with the coming to a close of vocational training for disabled soldiers, the money previously appropriated for that use can be applied to payments of the bonus.

An Encouraging Feature
Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is not able to see how a deficit can be avoided. All that can be done, so far as he sees it, is to pass the bill with the understanding that any deficit that may occur later in the year would be offset by increased returns in subsequently because of the beneficial effect on business of the tax cuts. On that basis he will recommend that the President sign it.

An encouraging feature of the tax situation is that all parties now seem sensible of the necessity for doing something to make the burden entailed by the bonus as light as possible. Extremists of all brands are indicating a willingness to yield at certain points, and on his part, Mr. Mellon will, it is believed, accept a bill that does not come to his requirements if it is at all reasonable in its provisions, since the

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effect of any sort of an attempt to give relief will be better in its effect on the country than no legislation.
It is probable that the inheritance taxes, substituted in the Senate for the estate taxes, will be eliminated in the final rubbing off of angles, but the estate taxes in the House bill with a maximum of 40 per cent on \$10,000,000 will probably not be reduced to the present 35 per cent.

DELEGATES MEET
ON RECREATIONState Representatives Leave for
Washington Meeting

Several Massachusetts delegates to President Coolidge's outdoor recreation congress which assembles in Washington tomorrow for a three-day session left Boston today to join representatives from more than 100 organizations from all sections of the United States. Among them were Carl V. Schrader, director of physical education in the Massachusetts Department of Education, Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of Harvard University, and Warren H. Manning, landscape architect of Cambridge.

Mr. Schrader responded to a telegraphic invitation from Theodore Roosevelt, executive chairman of the congress. He will deliver a three-day session left Boston today to join representatives from more than 100 organizations from all sections of the United States. Among them were Carl V. Schrader, director of physical education in the Massachusetts Department of Education, Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of Harvard University, and Warren H. Manning, landscape architect of Cambridge.

Professor Hubbard will speak on "National Provision for the Employment of Our Scenic Resources." He, as well as Mr. Manning, will represent the American Society of Landscape Architects.

RAILWAY CAR PARKING
REGULATION REMOVED

The Department of Public Utilities today set aside the regulation adopted by the City Council of Boston, prohibiting the Boston Elevated Street Railway from parking its cars in Peabody Square.

The City Council passed the regulation on the ground that such parking increased the danger in transferring passengers, created a serious congestion of traffic, and reflected on the view of the department, the corrective proposed—running the cars to the Milton car barn—would not relieve congestion to any extent, although it would reduce the danger of transferring passengers and remove the obstacles in the vision of the traffic officer. But in view of the fact that to run the cars to the Milton car barn would cost the road \$3200 to move the cross-over for the Talbot Avenue cars from 150 to 200 feet, and that the cause of the complaint will be removed when the rapid transit lines on the Shawmut branch is completed, the department moved to nullify the regulation.

Line Abandonment Sought

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company today asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon its four-mile line from Old Orchard to Camp Ellis, Me.

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Lulu P. Helena, Rochester, N. Y.
R. M. Jacoby, Cleveland, O.
H. Phelps, New York, N. Y.
Frances Mack Mann, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Annie Ingie, Atlantic City, N. J.

Registered at The Christian
Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:
Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Durban.
Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, New York City.
A. Hanson, Denmark.
H. Koeford, Denmark.
G. Ploglund, Sweden.
G. Nilsson, Sweden.
Captain Ormby, London.
Mrs. and Miss Logan, London.
E. B. Lewis, London.
C. Tennant, East Sheen.
General and Mrs. Shaw, East Sheen.
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, East Sheen.
Miss O'Connor, Bath.
Miss Scofield, Bath.
Miss Wilson, Sheffield.
Miss Naylor, Sheffield.
Mr. and Mrs. Dunsdon, Bristol.
Miss Wilkinson, Bushyheath.
Miss Brackenbury, Darlington.
H. H. Hiley, Halesowen.
Prof. Datch, Oxford.
Miss Handville, Cardiff.
H. H. Hiley, Halesowen.
E. Davenport, Gerardcross.
W. Simmons, Taunton.
Miss Duckworth, Liverpool.
Miss Legge, Lemington.
Miss Robinson, Tunbridge Wells.
Mrs. Alwyn, Tunbridge Wells.
N. Brearley, Litchfield.
J. Webster, Mortlake.
Seaside, Bexhill.
H. Tweedie, Dunbar.
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YOUNG QUITS RACE
TO AID PRESIDENTMove Leaves Field Clear to Mr.
Allen for State House Berth
—Will Tour Country

In order that he can be of service in the Coolidge campaign, B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, today announced that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. This leaves Frank G. Allen of Norwood, president of the Massachusetts Senate, the only candidate, to date, for the Republican nomination for second place on the State ticket.

In explaining his position and why he had delayed an announcement as to his intentions, Mr. Young said today:
During recent weeks many of my colleagues in the Legislature and other friends throughout the State have urged me to become a candidate for office in the coming election. It was my intention to withhold any statement until after the prorogation of the Legislature. My duties as Speaker of the House require absolute fairness and impartiality, and I did not wish to prejudice my present office by any such action.

A growing demand, however, that my plans be made public requires me to issue a definite statement.
The one great issue in the coming campaign in Massachusetts and the Nation is the election of President Coolidge. To that great purpose every citizen should devote his energies. I must be subordinated. I have, therefore, offered my services to William M. Butler, who, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, will have charge of the national campaign for President. He has suggested certain work which he believes I can and should undertake.

I understand that the work I am to do will require my presence in various parts of the country. Under these conditions, therefore, I am not a candidate for any public office, and I trust that my many friends who have urged me to enter the Republican primary will understand my position.

I have served in the House of Representatives for nine years and for the last four years have been Speaker of the House. I have found interest and joyment in my public work, and have, I hope, been able to contribute something to the welfare of the State. I feel some doubt whether my duty to my constituents and friends throughout the State required me to continue in public office. I have, therefore, decided at least for a time, to resume private practice in my profession of the law. I have been freed from any immediate duties, and I am glad to do so. The manifest duty of every Republican is to govern his own conduct in that way which will best promote the success of the President and his policies. His policies, therefore, I welcome the opportunity to devote the coming summer and fall to the work of the national campaign.

Mr. Young received the following telegram from William M. Butler: "I hope you have concluded to respond favorably to my suggestion that you help in the national campaign. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated."

To this the Speaker replied: "Will respond for duty and honor. The Legislature has adjourned and certain personal affairs arranged. My services then absolutely at your disposal until after election of President Coolidge next November."

SARDINE INDUSTRY
AGAIN CHANGES HANDS

LUBEC, Me., May 21.—For the fourth time in the history of the sardine packing industry here an outside syndicate has turned back to residents of this vicinity the packing plants in this section. The new company, headed by Robert J. Peacock of this town, has acquired the property of the Seacoast Canning Company, valued at more than \$1,000,000.

The property includes seven sardine factories in Lubec, Eastport and Robbinston, a mustard mill, shook mill, fertilizer plant, machine shop, the shipyard, and a large amount of stock. About 1500 persons will be employed when the season is under way.

DELINQUENT LISTS
MAY BE PUBLISHED

Publishing in the newspapers, the names of Cambridge poll tax delinquents, was indorsed last night at a citizens' meeting in the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce hall called to order by Mr. J. H. H. H. H.

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hear the report of a special committee appointed to investigate a shortage of \$600,000 in the city's finances.
The bill now before the Legislature providing for appointment of a temporary finance committee for Cambridge, to comprise Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, and W. C. Quinn, mayor of Cambridge, pointed by this Governor was indorsed at the meeting.

HOLDING DRY GAIN
URGED BY W.C.T.U.

The high note sounded this afternoon by Mrs. George L. Parker in her law enforcement program, at the spring convention of the Middlesex County Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in the Unitarian Church, Newton Center, was the cooperation of women in the great drive to hold the ground already gained and the good influence women must bring to bear on the coming elections.

Mrs. Parker selected for the text of her program portions of the book "Save America" which has been written by Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge. Mrs. Parker said to The Christian Science Monitor today:
The most urgent step before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union lies in its falling in line with all the societies which have already united to hold the ground already gained. In the unity of women for this great cause lies a greater responsibility and force than they have before fulfilled. Women can have a large share in the enforcement of laws already established in our country and they can become a strategic influence in the coming elections. But their great avenue to such share and influence lies wholly in the degree to which they organize and co-operate.

The convention opened this morning, with the morning given over to the transaction of official business. The afternoon program opened with a song service under the direction of Emma B. Leland and a devotional service led by the Rev. Ralph E. Davis, pastor of the Newton Center Methodist Church. Two solos were sung by Mrs. Bernard Adams.

At the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Swampscott last week, the new music, written by Mrs. Elsie S. Eaton of East Milton as a setting for the words of "America the Beautiful," was first presented. Mrs. Edna White sang "America the Beautiful" to the new setting this afternoon at the convention in Newton.

Also on the program was a reading by Mrs. Ernest Cobb, president of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Cobb selected Kathleen Norris' "Killing the Dragon" a story taken from the text of Mrs. Tilton's book and graphic in its picture of the liquor menace in its relation to the United States.

UNITED DRY STAND
URGED BY DR. ELIOT

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21 (Special).—On the enforcement of the prohibition legislation depends the survival of the white race and white civilization," says Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in a letter to Prof. Edwin Knox Mitchell announcing his inability to speak before the Hartford Committee for Law Enforcement on June 4.

Dr. Eliot said that all kinds of organizations including the churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, both men's and women's clubs, labor unions and employers' associations "ought to unite in promoting the enforcement of prohibition legislation; so that alcohol may cease to be manufactured, imported, or sold in this country, and the American race, at least, be preserved for a stronger and happier life."

He has also signed the act of this year, which makes the art commission responsible for the preservation of the portraits, so that they may feel sure that they will be well taken care of in future years.

During his term as Governor he has had the privilege of accepting the portrait of Gov. Edward Winslow, copied by Walter Gilman Page, from the portrait in Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, and given to the Commonwealth by the Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Founders and Portraits of America, and also to receive the portrait of Governor Stoughton, given to the Commonwealth today by the Boston Athenaeum.

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the Commonwealth today by the Boston Athenaeum.
Speaker Young urged that the portraits of the 19 Plymouth governors that are still missing be secured. He remarked that the Legislature had made its first appropriation to procure copies of known portraits, but hoped that patriotic individuals and societies might give the Commonwealth some of these copies, these given "a great historic interest and sentimental value than do those which are merely purchases by public funds."

HOLDING DRY GAIN
URGED BY W.C.T.U.

The high note sounded this afternoon by Mrs. George L. Parker in her law enforcement program, at the spring convention of the Middlesex County Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in the Unitarian Church, Newton Center, was the cooperation of women in the great drive to hold the ground already gained and the good influence women must bring to bear on the coming elections.

Mrs. Parker selected for the text of her program portions of the book "Save America" which has been written by Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge. Mrs. Parker said to The Christian Science Monitor today:
The most urgent step before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union lies in its falling in line with all the societies which have already united to hold the ground already gained. In the unity of women for this great cause lies a greater responsibility and force than they have before fulfilled. Women can have a large share in the enforcement of laws already established in our country and they can become a strategic influence in the coming elections. But their great avenue to such share and influence lies wholly in the degree to which they organize and co-operate.

The convention opened this morning, with the morning given over to the transaction of official business. The afternoon program opened with a song service under the direction of Emma B. Leland and a devotional service led by the Rev. Ralph E. Davis, pastor of the Newton Center Methodist Church. Two solos were sung by Mrs. Bernard Adams.

At the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Swampscott last week, the new music, written by Mrs. Elsie S. Eaton of East Milton as a setting for the words of "America the Beautiful," was first presented. Mrs. Edna White sang "America the Beautiful" to the new setting this afternoon at the convention in Newton.

UNITED DRY STAND
URGED BY DR. ELIOT

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21 (Special).—On the enforcement of the prohibition legislation depends the survival of the white race and white civilization," says Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in a letter to Prof. Edwin Knox Mitchell announcing his inability to speak before the Hartford Committee for Law Enforcement on June 4.

Dr. Eliot said that all kinds of organizations including the churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, both men's and women's clubs, labor unions and employers' associations "ought to unite in promoting the enforcement of prohibition legislation; so that alcohol may cease to be manufactured, imported, or sold in this country, and the American race, at least, be preserved for a stronger and happier life."

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Technology Newspaper Bombards
Derelictions of Harvard BridgeEditors Rejoice That, While Nearer to Them, It Bears
Name of Farther Distant Institution

Harvard Bridge, already in a sorry plight from a trembling, rattling superstructure of loose planking and iron, was further shattered today by a barrage of satire laid down by the college newspaper of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a special edition put out by the engineers the structure is made the target of a splintering fire of prose and verse supported by an illustrated supplement portraying the bridge in all its dereliction. The climax of the offensive is reached when they refer to it as the "Xylophone Bridge."

In particular the Tech students, humorously jealous of the professional reputation of their institution, are pleased to point out that the structure spanning Charles River Basin, though much nearer Technology, bears the name of "Harvard," thus relieving them of responsibility for its condition.

Pictures Tell Story

Eight pictures are included in the supplement. Three are photographs of the flooring of the bridge and show yawning, almost chasm-like holes, with the planking either entirely gone or remaining only in a shattered condition, to lie loosely in the pits and rattle with the passage of every vehicle.

Three more portray the condition of the railing. One picture gives an idea of the manner in which railings are bent out of shape or even completely torn out. Another shows the iron pipe of the rail rusted through, and the third an ingenious method of expediency engineering which particularly attracted the attention of the Tech men as a novel idea for their courses in bridge design. It is a picture of a joint in the railing which had failed and is now held in place by a splicing of barrel staves and wire. Such a means of meeting stresses in structures at little cost appealed to the imaginations of the young engineers and has received a prominent place in their paper.

Recalls Indian Customs

The remaining plates are of the approach to the bridge on the Cambridge side, where a barrel blockade forces the traffic to single-file like the Indians must have done at their stream crossings 300 years ago, and of the ever-mounting pile of rubbish accumulating

on the pier under the draw, a pile fed by debris from the bridge floor.
Put out primarily for the amusement of the student body, the special issue is attracting attention outside of strictly collegiate circles. A Tech alumnus of Boston has ordered an extra edition of 3000 to be printed at his own expense so that he may have them for distribution. There is nothing bitter or offensive in the attack on the bridge conditions, but student humor has in its own fashion left ver yew of the weak spots and inconsistencies of the situation unnoticed.

VANCOUVER PIONEERS GATHER

VICTORIA, B. C., May 15 (Special Correspondence).—Pioneers of the early Canadian west gathered here recently from all parts of British Columbia to attend the annual reunion of the British Columbia Historical Association and the Native Sons and Daughters of British Columbia. Men and women who knew Canada's Pacific Coast before it was linked with the rest of Canada by rail, who remember Victoria as a small Hudson's Bay Company post and Vancouver as a group of shacks, were present in the 400 who took part in the reunion. For many of them it was their first visit to the provincial capital since the days when it was a small fort in the middle of an unexplored wilderness.

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UNITARIAN WOMAN'S ALLIANCE REPORTS WIDENING ACTIVITIES

Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting Held at Tremont Temple —Co-operation With Other Church Agencies

This was woman's day of Unitarian week and the activities of the Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women, which constitutes the church auxiliary, took a dominating place on the program on the occasion of its thirty-fourth annual meeting held in Tremont Temple in morning and afternoon sessions. The third full day of Unitarian week opened with a morning service in King's Chapel conducted by the Rev. William L. Sullivan of New York, mission preacher of the Unitarian Laymen's League. This was followed by a meeting of the Berry Street Conference in the Chapel of the First Church in Boston, 84 Marlborough Street, at which a paper was read by the Rev. John H. Lathrop of Brooklyn, N. Y. This meeting was open to ministers only.

At the morning session of the alliance in Tremont Temple there were addresses by Mrs. Oscar C. Gallagher, president, Mrs. Minna C. Budlong, field secretary, Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton, secretary, and the Rev. Stephen G. Palmer of Dighton, Mass., who discussed alliance opportunities in North Carolina.

Concentrating on Essentials

Mrs. Gallagher told the alliance that during the past 12 months Unitarian women have vigorously combatted the all too prevalent idea that Unitarianism is the money raisers of the church, asserting:

Important and universal as is the activity of the alliance in such work, it is but incidental to its fundamental purpose. We aim to quicken spiritual growth and revitalize the life and work of our churches, principally through the church school and in promoting religion in the home. All our various activities of service spring from these roots.

We also have sought to bring our religious ideas into practical application to the problem of life around us. We believe that our religion is not alone for our personal edification and consolation, but a weapon which we are bound to use for the help of our brothers. Our social service committee has sought to help us to find practical ways of applying our religion to the social problems. Since our community problems are so many, the committee has stressed the help we may give through community projects, co-operating wherever possible with welfare agencies and other organizations.

Our organization is built upon sure foundations. It has grown steadily in strength and activity. During the past year it has grown especially in members, in scope of work, and in concentration upon essentials.

Mrs. Gallagher emphasized the co-operation of the alliance with the American Unitarian Association, Laymen's League, Young People's Religious Union, Unitarian Social Service Council and the Student Federation of Religious Liberals, to which a special contribution was made toward the work of establishing and promoting liberal religious centers in colleges and universities. She has spent much time in the field and returned only last week from a trip through the middle west and the south as far as Texas.

Mrs. Budlong, field secretary, declared that after all the real purpose of churches is to quicken the religious life. She said:

It is inevitable that in the early stages much emphasis must be placed upon material and financial support. Social efforts absorb the energies. Next comes the work of philanthropy and social service, with their splendid contributions to community life. Through it all branches must strive not to lose sight of their first object as expressed in the constitution. "Primarily to quicken the religious life of Unitarian churches and to bring the women of the denomination into closer acquaintance, co-operation and fellowship."

During the last nine months Mrs. Budlong has visited branches in 20 states and in Canada.

Work in Foreign Lands

Development of the work of the Alliance in foreign lands was emphasized in the report of the secretary, Mrs. Atherton told of the formation of a branch in Prague, and of the appreciation of the efforts of American women expressed by the religious liberals of Italy, Hungary, Germany, France, India, Holland, and the International Union of Liberal Christian Women in England.

The theological discussion between the fundamentalists and modernists, Mrs. Atherton said, has stimulated a greater demand on the post office mission for literature explaining the faith of Unitarians. Increase in requests for home instruction by correspondence has been handled by the letter exchange and the Friendly Links have quickened fellowship through interchange of letters between members in America and new friends abroad.

In the fields of social service, young people, and religious education, Unitarian women are increasingly active. Publication of a pamphlet, "Keeping the Sabbath Holy," has been highly commended as an inspiring guide to the child's thought about religion. She concluded:

The great marvel of the age is the discovery that with proper instruments rightly adjusted we may receive messages with which the air is charged. Radio is not only a wonder of science, it is a reverent witness to the presence of God. So may we turn to the church and the alliance for help in learning how to receive and understand the divine messages with which life is filled.

Mrs. Pomeroy, talking on "Our Spiritual Objectives," said that the world as a whole seems not to know what is the Christian way out of national and industrial strife. She said in part:

People inside and outside churches are being forced to face the fact that while there is as great a number as ever of fine, devoted, noble, individuals who are Christian in the purely domestic sense, it is by no means certain that society is more of a Christian society than it ever was. People are asking whether it is sufficient for the times we live in, for the solution of grave moral and spiritual problems confronting us, if the church goes on simply multiplying individual Christians.

Very good persons may often prove that one can be an individual Christian and yet be helpless in applying

one's Christianity to any national emergency or combating any monstrous social act.

The fact is, it has become far more difficult for us to carry our Christianity into the complex life around us, and I think few would care to deny that the moral way for society and nations is not being very clearly pointed out to us by some of the official leaders of religion in our time.

It is inconceivable that churches should be content to wage a wordy war about how we were created and have no concern with the thought and opinion which will decide whether in our corporate life as nations we shall behave like men or like apes who tear to pieces the image of God.

If I were asked what is the greatest need of our time, I should say the necessity to be intelligent. At the afternoon session of the alliance the general subject of discussion was "Our Spiritual Objectives." The Rev. Sydney B. Snow of Montreal conducted the devotional service, and there were addresses by Mrs. Vivian T. Pomeroy of Milton, Mass., and the Rev. William Laurence Sullivan, mission preacher of the Unitarian Laymen's League.

At the close of the alliance meetings the Young People's Religious Union was to take up the thread of the program with vesper services at the First Church, conducted by Walcott H. Sharp of the Emerson Guild, Boston, and Miss Margaret B. Boynton of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Milen Dempster, former president of the Channing Club, Berkeley, Calif., was scheduled to deliver an address.

Tonight a dinner will be given by the Unitarian Social Service Council at Unity House to Dr. John H. Finley, educator and editor, who will deliver the Ware Lecture on "The Application of Christian Principles to the Problems of the day" in the Arlington Street Church, later in the evening. Dr. Finley has served as president of Knox College, as professor of politics in Princeton University, president of the College of the City of New York and Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, and president of the University of the State of New York. In 1921 he became associate editor of the New York Times. He has been active in numerous civic, educational and literary interests. He was crowned by the Académie Française, and has received decorations of several foreign orders. Dr. Finley edited the Nelson Encyclopedia, and is the author of works on economics, politics and education.

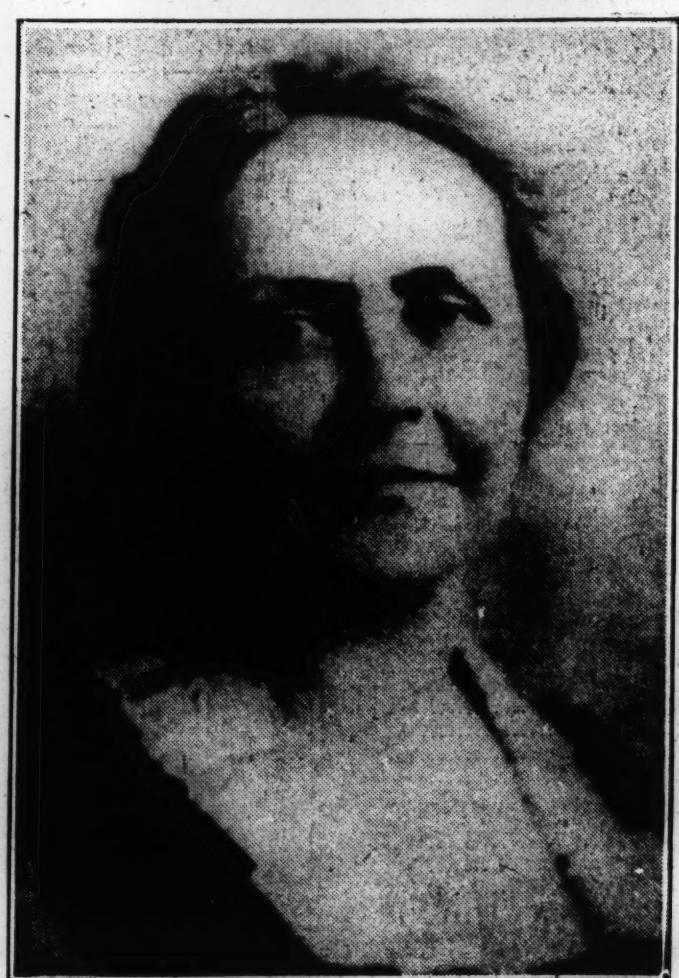
Exclusion Bill Deplored

The American Unitarian Association was conspicuous on yesterday's program. The late sessions in Tremont Temple were largely occupied with consideration of the various resolutions introduced earlier in the day, the election of officers, including that of the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot as president, who was re-elected for the twenty-fifth year. He is the son of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University.

The association adopted by an overwhelming vote a resolution deploring the passage of the Johnson Immigration Bill with its Japanese exclusion clause and supporting President Coolidge, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Cyrus E. Woods, former United States Ambassador to Japan. In their efforts to ameliorate the situation.

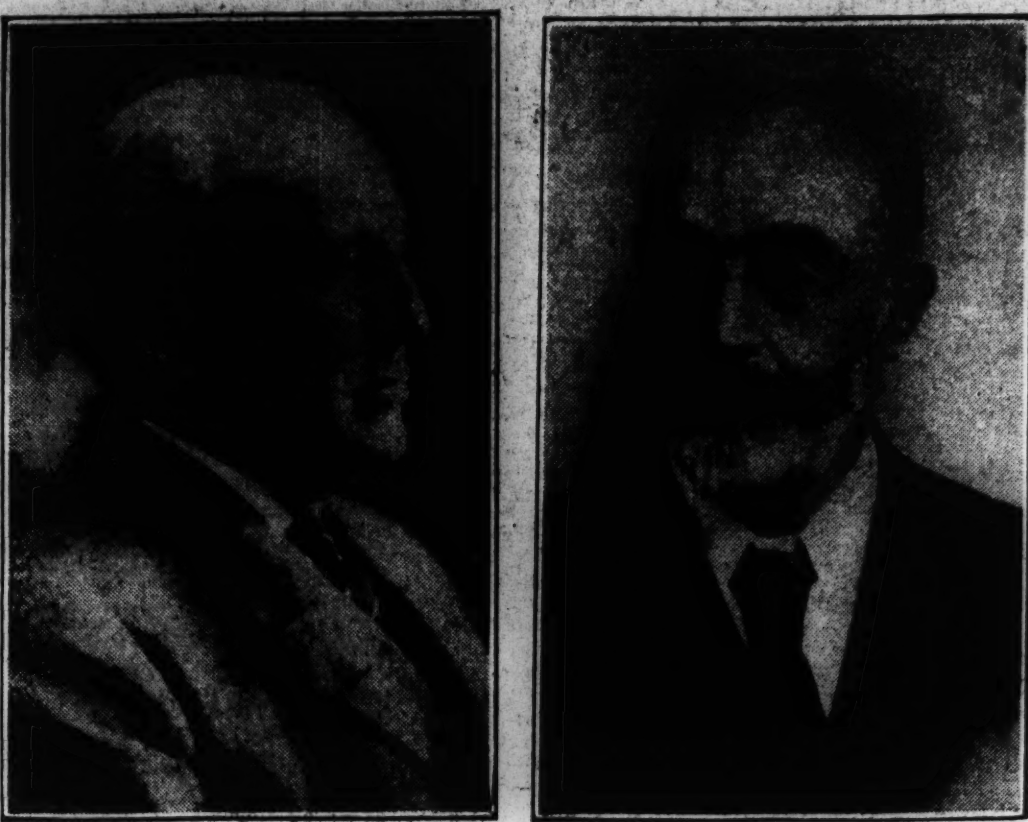
A resolution indorsing the results of the Eighteenth Amendment and calling on citizens to co-operate in supporting it was also passed. Another favoring the abolition of war and establishment of peace was adopted by a number of more radical peace resolves were rejected. Among these were resolutions "deploring the injustice done to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles" and declaring that no responsibility for the war rests on no

Woman Alliance President



MRS. OSCAR C. GALLAGHER
Elected to Lead The Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women

Prominent on Unitarian Anniversary Week Program



THE REV. SAMUEL A. ELIOT
Re-Elected President of the American Unitarian Association

one nation and protesting National Mobilization Day, Sept. 12, as an undue irritation to friendly nations.

Universalist Society Elects

At the ninetieth annual meeting of the Universalist Historical Society at the First Universalist Church in Thompson Square, Charlestown, yesterday, Hosea Starr Ballou was re-elected president. Other officers chosen are: Vice-president, the Rev. J. Clarence Lee of Gloucester; secretary, Vincent A. Sears of Boston; treasurer, Lewellyn D. Sears of Boston; directors, the Rev. Theodore A. Fischer of New Haven and the Rev. Anson Titus of Somerville; librarian, the Rev. Dr. Lee S. McColister of Tufts College; assistant librarian, Ethel Munroe Hayes of Tufts College.

SINGLE TAX EXPERT EXPLAINS BENEFITS

In explaining the single tax to the members of the Kiwanis Club at their weekly luncheon yesterday, James R. Brown, president of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, said that that was the city of Boston—which annually spends industry by a fine of tax amounting to about \$21,500,000 and gives to the land owners as a reward for idleness in the form of land values property to the extent of about \$42,000,000—to reverse matters and impose a tax upon land, it would, with an average tax of \$250 upon its 223,280 lots, realize a revenue of \$55,770,000, or \$2,000,000 more than required this year for all purposes.

And this, he declared, would not necessitate taking one cent of private property, nor add one cent to the living cost.

Such arrangement would grade in apportionment between the dearest lot said to be worth \$25,000, or more, and the cheapest lots, worth \$125, or if the city were to abolish all taxes on improvements and personal property, the dear lot would pay \$31,250, improved or unimproved, and the cheapest lot would pay \$6.25, improved or unimproved, he added.

By way of general comment, Mr. Brown said that the single tax is the only tax that does not violate the rights of private property, that does not take public value for private use and does not establish on the one hand unjust burdens and, on the other, privileges.

E. C. CHANDLER QUILTS SECRETARIAL POST

Leaves Service of Twentieth Century Club After 23 Years to Resume Taunton Pastorship

Members of the Twentieth Century Club received word this morning of the resignation of their secretary, Edward H. Chandler, who has served the club in this capacity for 23 years.

The reasons for Mr. Chandler's decision, as stated in a communication addressed to James P. Monroe, president of the club, and made public today, follow:

May I put into your hands my resignation from the office of secretary of this club, to take effect on Sept. 1, 1924. I do this both because of the development and because after 24 years of consecutive service it is for my personal interest to find a new field of activity.

Mr. Chandler will return to his old club, a Unitarian minister, and will resume the associations of the ministry in the parish where he first preached, the Union Congregational Church in Taunton, Mass.

Mr. Chandler was graduated from Yale in 1885 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1888. At that time he assumed editorial duties with the Sunday School Publishing Society in Boston. In 1892 he became pastor at Taunton, where he continued until 1897, when he was called to Wellesley, where he remained until 1909.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Chandler was offered the post of secretary to the Twentieth Century Club. From the time of the establishment of the club in 1894, the secretarial duties had been taken care of for the most part by Edwin D. Mead. But in 1901 it was felt that the development of the club was such as to warrant a paid secretary, and Mr. Chandler was offered the position. In an interview for this morning Mr. Chandler said:

I feel that it is time for a change to be made for the best interests of the club. Any club that will afford me a new and valuable field of activity. It is not often that a man can resume his first parish charge after such a long time, and I am constrained to do it. Our meetings at the club are over for the season. It is thus a suitable time of the year in which to give the governing board opportunity to choose a successor.

The members of the club have been very cordial to me. I leave with a sense of the deepest appreciation of the opportunities that have been afforded me in serving the club, and for the many courtesies I have received. I retire from the executive service of the club with the greatest confidence in its future and with gratitude for whatever part I may have had in its development.

"TONICS" AN OBSTACLE TO DRY ENFORCEMENT

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 21 (Special).—Enforcement of prohibition in New Hampshire at the present time finds its greatest obstacle in the sale of "tonics," which are immune from confiscation because they are sold under federal permits, says Ora W. Craig, state commissioner of prohibition.

"Recently I analyzed some of these medicines," the commissioner said, "and found them to be made chiefly of cheap sherry wine. The flavor, although disguised for the law's sake as medicine, is unaffected. It is palatable and will, if one drinks enough of it, cause intoxication. This stuff may be purchased in almost every drug store. But my hands are tied."

VERMONT DELEGATES ELECTED UNPLEGDED

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 21.—Only one roll call was required in the Democratic state convention yesterday to complete the list of eight delegates to the national convention, who were instructed. In the single contest Almyor J. Holmes Jackson of Burlington defeated J. P. Kelly of Burlington, 216 to 152. The other delegates chosen are: Dr. J. P. Mahoney, Poulton; P. E. Sullivan, St. Albans; James P. Gallagher, Montpelier; Fred C. Martin, Benning; Lew E. Wachter, Windsor; Arthur H. Gleason, St. Johnsbury; and James P. Leamy, Rutland.

The alternates are Mrs. Thomas Ma-

loney, Rutland; George R. Stackpole, Winslow; Henry C. Comings, Richmond; Otis C. Sawyer, Sharon; W. D. Smith, Barre; Louis F. Martin, Manchester; Mrs. Jessie Middlebrook, Burlington; and D. H. Gray, Bellows Falls.

The convention adopted a platform which accused the Republican administration of "incompetence and corruption," demanded the punishment of former Attorney-General Daugherty and former Secretary Fall, opposed a reduction in surtaxes and favored a reduction in normal taxes.

BUS SERVICE NOT OPPOSED

CONCORD, N. H., May 21 (Special).—That Boston & Maine railroad managers would not protest if well-established jitney bus routes should be made it possible to discontinue passenger service on some of its branch lines was indicated during a hearing here before the Public Service Commission by F. T. Grant, general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine. So long, however, as the railroad is required to maintain branch line service, it desires the protection accorded it by the laws of the State.

The hearing was on two petitions presented by Charles J. Sennett of Concord and Mrs. Charles H. Carpenter of Franklin, for licenses to operate passenger-carrying motor buses between Franklin and Bristol. On behalf of the railroad Mr. Grant withdrew protests previously presented against the granting of such license, but he made the stipulation that the buses should be operated on schedules that would not bring them in competition with passenger trains over the Bristol branch.

Amplifying his remarks, Mr. Grant hinted that branch line passenger business does not pay the railroad, and that the buses should be operated on schedules that would not bring them in competition with passenger trains over the Bristol branch.

For several days the chamber has had an attractive exhibit in one of the windows of its new building at 30 Federal Street, showing the automobile to be awarded as one of the prizes in the contest for the largest number of membership applications turned in by an individual, and pictures of ships that will take team winners to the tropics.

At the annual meeting yesterday, eight directors were elected for three-year terms: Dr. Horace D. Arnold, 520 Commonwealth Avenue; Victor M. Cullen of the United Fruit Company; Ralph Hornblower of Hornblower & Weeks; Thomas Kenney of the law firm of Morse, Kenney, Bell; Louis E. Kirsten of William Filene's Sons Company; Charles J. Nichols of the firm of Hills & Nichols, wool merchants; Frank C. Nichols of the National Shawmut Bank, and W. Rodman Peabody of the law firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Probably occasional showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool; moderate variable winds.
Northern New England: Showers to night and Thursday; cloudy and continued cool Thursday; east to west and northwest winds.
Southern New England: Showers late tonight and Thursday; continued cool; moderate variable winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 44 Kansas City 54
Atlanta 46 Memphis 48
Boston 46 Montreal 48
Buffalo 46 Antwerp 48
Calgary 46 New Orleans 48
Charleston 46 New York 50
Chicago 48 Philadelphia 50
Cleveland 46 Pittsburgh 46
Des Moines 48 Portland, Me. 46
Eastport 42 Portland, Ore. 48
Galveston 42 San Francisco 46
Havana 74 St. Louis 50
Helsinki 40 St. Paul 40

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 1:17 p. m. Thursday 1:35 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

MOVE TO POSTPONE MOTOR PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

drafting bills. He drew bills as he thought desirable to carry out the suggestions made in the report. General Sherburne and I then met Mr. Dorman and went over the bills. We found that he had not fully understood what we wanted to have done in certain respects and we crossed off the whole of certain paragraphs and suggested certain other additions and changes.

We never thought that the bills would be taken to be in perfect form. We did think that the bills are in such form that after proper consideration by the committee they can be presented to the Legislature and passed with distinct benefit to the people.

I have been a strong supporter of Frank A. Goodwin and I found in the committee and out of the committee a very prevalent desire to support him in the good work that he is doing. I am astonished, however, that he should attempt to cloud the important issues which must be decided in relation to these bills by charging that any member of our committee or any outsider put things in the bill or in the report with a view to benefiting any private individual or corporation.

Mr. Baxter appeared before the committee, but he never spoke to me and I am sure that he never spoke to any of the members of the committee except in the committee room. When I saw his name mentioned I had to look back at my notes in order to remember what it was that he said. Frank Goodwin must be taken for what he is. He is an excellent man for his job, but his willingness to make unfounded charges confirms the belief that he could not be given an uncontrolled power over the entire management of everything connected with the control of automobiles on the highways. We believe that the committee will approve of our plan to allow Mr. Goodwin to have full control over the granting, suspension and revocation of licenses, giving all other general powers to the suggested Motor Traffic Board.

Chester I. Campbell, prominent automobile enthusiast, today told the legislative committee that the report of the special committee is indefinite and that the committee has "fallen down on the job and no consideration should be given the report."

Mr. Campbell said he regretted that the special committee appointed by the Governor for such an important job should make a report which is not unanimous, but divided in opinion. There is no doubt in his mind, he said, that changes in the law, he said, to take care of the public on the highways, and many suggestions made to the committee are not contained in the report. He said the committee was divided, as shown by the two reports submitted by the committee, one to the Governor and one to the press, both at variance, in which it was recommended that the Registrar be appointed by the Governor.

The fact they repudiated the report showed the divided opinion and that the members of the committee did not know what recommendations were contained in the bills submitted to the Legislature.

He said General Sherburne told William E. Dorman, counsel to the Senate, in a general way, what to put into the bills. There is no definite report on a traffic court or education of the public, he said.

After a visit of one of the members of the committee to several cities where it was found traffic courts were working to advantage, some definite recommendation should have been made.

William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Safety, is doing all he can to remedy conditions, Mr. Campbell told the committee. The problem is too serious for any group of men and it is doubtful if any consideration can be given the report, or the subject of motor cars, without giving sufficient study.

In reply to questions by Senator Charles M. Austin, chairman of the committee, Mr. Campbell said every dealer should be compelled to see lights on cars conform to the law before a machine is sold.

In reply to a question from Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, member of the committee, Mr. Campbell said he suggested the committee consider "food lights" on highways.

He also said in reply to a question that he believed it is better to drive on well-lighted streets without machine headlights.

He registered James G. Fortescue of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association as stating the report is incomplete and indefinite and should be given no consideration.

A. H. Casey said Registrar Goodwin should be given an additional 100 inspectors to properly examine cars for faulty brakes, lights and other mechanical defects. He said the State is 25 years behind in street lights and there are insufficient lights on state highways.

Asked his opinion of the proposed Traffic Board, Mr. Casey said that he didn't believe in a division of authority, but that trained assistants would be valuable to Registrar Goodwin.

In drawing his conclusions yesterday before the committee, Mr. Goodwin said, discussing the effect of the bills providing for the transfer of much of his power to the proposed motor traffic board:

Now we come to the crux of the whole matter, the clause, "The board may adopt and prescribe uniform system of warning lights and signs to be erected and installed."

That is very significant, particularly in view of the information I have as to who is behind this light section of the bill. Who inserted that into this bill? Nobody knows who put it in. Remember there is another section of the bill which gives the board by the creation, power to make rules and regulations over and above the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

If you find out who put that in, you will find out who is behind the whole thing.

Personally, I am opposed to this new commission. It may be all right to have a new commission, but this report is half-baked; more time should have been given to it. There is a bill in the Legislature now filed by Senator Haigis for investigation of the whole matter.

I suggest, if that bill is still in reach, that it be passed. Let a commission sit and review the entire problem with plenty of time for investigation and reflection.

PURCHASING AGENTS PLAN CO-OPERATION

Hold Group Discussions on Various Commodities and Means for Further Savings

Group conferences on various commodities occupied the attention of delegates to the ninth annual International Purchasing Agents Convention, today. Eight of the conferences were at Mechanics Building and an equal number were scattered among the various hotels and the Engineers Club. Several meetings are scheduled to be held tonight, in conjunction with various dinners.

Standardization of specifications for textile fabrics as a method of economy in governmental and commercial purchasing was recommended by Russell T. Fisher, technical secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, at today's session of the governmental purchases conference at Mechanics Building. He said that specifications in the manufacture of textiles should not be made too closely, but the manufacturer should be allowed a fair latitude in the manufacture of his product. He also brought out that it is impossible to expect perfect goods from textile manufacturers, as they do all within their power to produce the highest quality, but this is not always possible.

Commercial fabrics should be specified, rather than special cloths for unusual uses, he said, in contracting for goods, to the end that greater economy be made possible. He recommended that purchasers adopt the specifications that were laid down in a broad way by the Federal Specifications Board of the Department of Commerce; the American Society for Testing Materials; and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

General sessions will be held tomorrow and Friday. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will welcome the delegates tomorrow evening at the annual banquet. The president and executive committee, who will be chosen Friday, will be presented formally to the assembly before noon that day. The convention will close Friday evening with an entertainment.

Group conferences, held Tuesday afternoon were preceded by luncheons. More than 100 purchasing agents, representing practically every leading manufacturing corporation, as well as buyers of steel products, attended the iron and steel conference. Dwight L. Granger, of Worcester, traced the history of wire manufacture and outlined its production. K. M. Knudsen of Hamilton, Ont., said that Canadian wire manufacturers must import wire from which fine wire must be made, from the United States.

At the nonferrous metals conference, L. A. Wiggins of Rome, N. Y., traced the brass and copper industry in the United States and reported great progress in production in the last 10 to 15 years. He said that mills will buy scrap brass at better prices than paid by the scrap dealers. Co-operation between buyers and users, he added, would bring about big savings in brass and copper.

Alston H. Gass, manager of the industrial service department of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, at the conference on cotton, told of the outlook for the cotton buyer. He said in part:

The outlook for the cotton goods market is uncertain, as the course of prices in the next few months will depend primarily on the progress of the new cotton crop. The principal trouble with the cotton trade today is that the world lacks an adequate reserve of the raw material and consequently is at the mercy of current production.

Supplies of raw cotton in the world are abnormally low and stocks of goods in the hands of distributors are also low. Prices of cotton goods are therefore selling far below cost of production in the best southern mills. Prices of cotton goods are far above the general average of commodity prices, buyers dare not operate far ahead.

The fuel conference was devoted to bituminous coal for industrial use. Leonard F. Leighton, president of the New England Wholesale Coal Association, of Boston, reviewed the last two decades in the coal industry. The war, he said, brought a sharp increase in demand for reduction in cost of railroads with price advances.

Production is now possible, he added, to the extent of 750,000,000 to 800,000,000 tons per annum, as compared with a normal consumption of 5,000,000 to 5,125,000 tons. Mr. Leighton looked for reduction in cost of coal miners and predicted that the year 1924 was the start of a normal decade, as to industry in general and the coal business particularly. He said that the purchasing agents could help to stabilize industry by a fixed program of buying.

T. W. Harris Jr. of Wilmington, Del., discussed coal as related to oil for fuel. He explained that the largest oil consumption was on the west coast and was better for large plants than for small ones. Oil is 5 to 10 per cent higher in efficiency than coal, he said, but added that the oil supply is limited with prospects of high prices.

Lumber standardization was stressed by H. B. Coho, secretary of the New York Lumber Trade Association at the lumber conference. He protested against direct shipments by wholesale lumber firms. He said the old days of wastefulness in the manufacture of lumber have gone and that standardization along the lines of the plan discussed between the lumber trade and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was essential. Care should be used, he said, in the purchase of lumber to eliminate all waste.

HOOPER BACKS RAIL MERGER
WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Consolidation of railway properties as proposed in a bill introduced by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, was endorsed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, today, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

SCHOOL GETS MISS RICHARDS
SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Miss Jean M. Richards, dean of women, retires from Syracuse with the ending of the college year, after 22 years of service, and will take the direction of the college graduate division of the Katherine Gibbs Secretarial and Executive School at Boston.

OLD PARTIES AWAIT LA FOLLETTE WORD

Little Doubt That Senator Will Be Third Party Candidate, but They Want to Know Now

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Since everyone who is thinking about politics is questioning what the chances of a Third Party are and wondering what Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin is going to do, two events of the last week are particularly interesting. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and William J. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists both announced that Senator La Follette was their choice for President and that they expected to vote for him next November. La Follette headquarters were opened in Chicago with W. T. Raleigh, former mayor of Freeport, Ill., in charge and with Philip La Follette, second son of the Senator very much in evidence.

In the Republican Party much hard work is being done by President Coolidge and his campaign managers to prepare for the campaign that will open as soon as the Coolidge nomination is announced from Cleveland. Among the Democrats the uncertainty to who will be nominated is just as great today as it was three months ago. Beneath the surface there has been intense activity in the meeting of the executive committee in New York, but nothing has resulted that clarifies the great problem of who the candidate will be.

La Follette to Run
It is admitted that if Senator La Follette runs as an independent for the presidency, it will have an important bearing upon the outcome of the November elections. Also it will influence the campaign. But both Republicans and Democrats have been questioning whether he will run, and signs of the last week point rather conclusively to his running.

Mr. Stone, like most of the leaders of the railroad unions, has had a penchant toward William G. McAdoo, for President. Senator Johnston, however, these two men have a very great influence among the conservative labor organizations and besides Mr. Johnston is the chairman of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which will hold a convention in Cleveland July 4. At that convention the preliminary records for the secretary's office indicate there will be more than 1000 delegates representing labor organizations, farmers' organizations, co-operatives, both consumers and producers, and independent political bodies. The expectation has been that at that convention Senator La Follette will be named as their presidential candidate.

The Wisconsin Senator is in Atlantic City, but is expected to return shortly to Washington and to take a hand in the closing days of Congress. Pro-Atlantic City comes word by his friends that he still expects that the adjournment will not occur until late in the summer. He is particularly interested in legislation for the relief of the farmers and in railroad legislation.

It has been intimated that Senator La Follette will have an announcement to make regarding his presidential plans when he returns here, but from inside sources it is learned that there is much more likelihood that he will keep mum on that subject until after the Republican and Democratic nominations have been made and possibly until after the July 4 convention. It has also been said by some of his friends that he does not intend to make an active canvass, that is, that he will not make an extended speaking tour. Those who have consulted him recently, however, know that his own inclination is to go to the voters and to address as many of them as he possibly can.

Personal Interviews
It adds considerably to the significance of what Mr. Stone and Mr. Johnston said about believing that Senator La Follette will be a candidate.

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date to remember that both have visited him recently at his home, and that Mr. Stone saw him only a few days before he left for Atlantic City. Since the statements they made last week, the one in New York and the other in Washington, are the first public expressions either has made that Senator La Follette will be a candidate, there is little doubt that they were inspired by those recent conferences.

The opening of La Follette headquarters in Illinois is no less of a strategic move. Certainly that State is pivotal for a group of states in which the Wisconsin Senator has a large following. If the political judgment of Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, is sound there is a possibility that he can even carry that State, for he has recently been telling his friends here that "if La Follette runs he will carry Illinois."

Putting two heads together, the politicians in Washington are no longer in very much doubt that Senator La Follette will be a third presidential candidate in the field, but they would feel much easier if he would only come out and announce himself at once instead of waiting until the conventions are over.

Kansas Liberal Party Favors
Wealth Conscription Policy
TOPEKA, Kan., May 21 (Special).—A third party in Kansas, under the name of the Liberal Party, and affiliated with the National Farmer-Labor Party, is assured, following approval Sunday by the Kansas Federation of Nonpartisan Voters of action by convention, Saturday, at Salina to launch the new party.

W. E. Freeman, president of the Labor federation, a leader at the Salina meeting, was re-elected president of the Nonpartisan Voters. He announced yesterday that this organization would be aligned more closely with the national third party group, which will hold its meeting at Cleveland on July 4, than with the group that will hold its convention in St. Paul, June 17.

At the Salina meeting Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, was endorsed as a candidate for President, and Fred J. Fraley, head of the Nonpartisan League in Kansas, and one of the organizers of the new party, was endorsed as a candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Fraley is a farmer who has been running the Nonpartisan League newspaper for several years.

The platform endorsed at the Salina meeting includes these planks:
Conscription of wealth in time of war, abolition of the income tax, Labor disputes, Government operation of banks, lowering of taxes by a reduction in armaments, price-fixing of basic commodities by a corporation commission, repeal of the Kansas Industrial Court law, repeal of the Esch-Cummins Act and Government operation of the railroads.

The "farm bloc" in Congress was memorialized to work for recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. Mr. Freeman said that a committee, appointed by the convention, would select candidates to put on the ticket as presidential electors and also as candidates for state offices.

VANCOUVER EXPECTS TOURISTS
VANCOUVER, May 10 (Special Correspondence).—According to advice received by the Board of Trade from the Automobile Club of America, New York, an army of automobile tourists will soon be on the move from the eastern states for the Pacific coast, and many will come to Vancouver.

The telegram says: "The majority are viewing Vancouver with favor, and you have a golden opportunity of obtaining them." In view of this and similar advice the people of Vancouver are making preparations to handle an unprecedented large tourist traffic.

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MR. J. V. DITTEMORE OPENLY ATTACKS THE MOTHER CHURCH

In Printed Circulars Lauds Mrs. Bill as "the Untiring Pioneer of This Present Period"

As shown by cable dispatches from London, further developments have occurred since The Christian Science Monitor announced that Mr. J. V. Dittmore has become a supporter of Mrs. Annie C. Bill, a former member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, who claims to have succeeded to the positions in Christian Science held by Mary Baker Eddy, and related an attempt by him to induce Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of London, to secede from The Mother Church and become the "parent center" for Mrs. Bill's expected following. The members of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Worcester, Mass., which was also mentioned in the same article, have adopted a resolution declaring its "unalterable and faithful adherence and obedience to the Manual of the Mother Church." And Mr. Dittmore has begun to issue two printed circulars, one to Mrs. Bill and himself, one from London, the other from Boston.

Both of the circulars now issued by Mr. Dittmore consist mainly of letters dated March 26, April 4, April 11, April 22 (2), and May 6, 1924, from him to members of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of London. The two letters to London are those which the Monitor has already quoted. The letters dated March 26, April 4, and April 11 were like the letters of April 22, in that their evident purpose was to persuade the members of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of London, to secede from The Mother Church to what he described as "the higher logical unfoldments of Mrs. Eddy's discovery," and "the higher unfolding footsteps of divine Love's design in Third Church." The letter of May 6 addressed to one of the same members, evidently was written after Mr. Dittmore learned that his attempt to influence Third Church of London had failed, and it was worded accordingly.

An examination of letters and printed matter heretofore issued by Mrs. Bill also has disclosed additional information regarding her activities and claims. In 1915, she issued a book which imitated in appearance and contents the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. It was entitled "Manual of The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, in London, England." On the title page, Mrs. Bill described herself as "Rediscoverer and Demonstrator of the Science of Spiritual Law." On a page headed "Church Officers," this heading was followed by the words "Annie C. Bill, Pastor Emerita," and Mrs. Bill was named accordingly throughout the "Church By-Laws."

Perhaps the most curious document in the collection of Mrs. Bill's productions is a five-page letter dated April 23, 1916, from Mrs. Bill to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. She sent a copy of it to the president of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. Mrs. Bill's letter to the Pope began as follows: "The Roman Catholic Church and the Church of Christ, Scientist, have demonstrably

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vidual utterance which comes through resurrection of thought, always appears in the forefront at each stage of true world advancement."
In the letter of May 6, Mr. Dittmore spoke "of what Mrs. Bill is steadily accomplishing," but said he had not joined her organization. In the same letter, he also denounced The Mother Church as "a centre of positive wrong which exerts a positive influence of evil and only a negative influence of right (the mere letter of Christian Science)."

In his circular issued from Boston, on May 15, the same letters were preceded by a page containing some of Mr. Dittmore's characteristic and most vitriolic pronouncements. In particular, he describes The Mother Church as "reduced spiritually to the vanishing point." Continuing he said, "It is today a mere counterfeit of Mrs. Eddy's governmental design and system—a sepulchre filled with dead rites and ceremonies, reeking with corruption and the debasing influences of greed, material glamour, and inflated personality heading for self destruction."
In his circular issued from Boston, as in his letter of May 6, Mr. Dittmore said, "At this date... I have not joined the organization developing under Mrs. Bill's leadership and I intend to carry out to the fullest extent the responsibilities of my Trusteeship relating to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, consistently with the law of the land. Such responsibility being not primarily dependent upon organization, I welcome an opportunity to meet the issues involved in the position I have taken from whatever standpoint they may be raised."

ESTHONIA TO BUILD SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LONDON, May 10.—At a meeting of the Estonian State Economic Council in April, at which representatives of government departments, the National Merchants' Union, the Bankers' Union and Bourse, and the mayors of the southern Estonian towns of Pärnu (Pernau), Tartu, Viljandi, Valk and Vero participated, it was unanimously agreed that the construction of a southern Estonian railway, connecting the Port of Pärnu with the line Valk-Petersburg-Pakoff, was urgently needed.

No definite scheme has been agreed upon as yet regarding the direction to be taken by the proposed railway line, but several projects are under consideration. It is estimated that the construction of the line and the corresponding improvements at the Port of Pärnu would involve an expenditure of about £1,000,000. The proposed line would open up the central and southern Estonian forest and game areas, and would also serve as an important transit line for trade with central Russia via Pakoff.

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BIBLE IN EVERY CLASSROOM, AIM OF CALIFORNIA INITIATIVE

Petitions Out for November Ballot Would Amend Constitution to Permit Daily Reading Without Comment

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Initiative petitions are being circulated here today to place on the November ballot a measure to put the Bible in California public schools for reading, without comment, by teachers and students. The initiative would amend the state Constitution so that school boards would be directed and permitted to purchase copies of the Bible with public funds for every library and classroom in the State.
This initiative would amend Section 8, Article 9 of the Constitution, which provides that no public money be granted to any school which allows instruction in "sectarian or denominational doctrines." The Rev. William C. Whitaker, Baptist minister, is said to be actively circulating petitions in central California. Progress of this movement for Bible reading in the schools thus far has indicated that the proposed amendment may become a leading issue in the November election.

The proposed amendment reads as follows:
The purchase with public funds and the use of the Holy Bible in the schools of the State of California shall not be deemed a violation of the Constitution, and a copy of the Holy Bible shall be in every public library, and in every public school classroom and may be studied in any school or read by any teacher, without comment, as a part of daily school exercises. No pupil shall be required to read the Bible or hear it read contrary to the wishes of his or her parents or guardian.
The initiative is based on a recent Supreme Court decision which held that the King James version of the Bible was not sectarian and could be placed in school libraries.

KINDERGARTEN NEEDS
OF 4,200,000 CITED
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 21.—Although the number of kindergartens in the United States has increased since 1912 when a survey showed 264,183 children between the ages of four and six attending such institutions leaving 3,786,128 for whom that form of education advantage had not been provided, the National Kindergarten Association reports that there are today 4,200,000 children for whom no such schools have been established.
Petitions for kindergartens, signed by parents of children of eligible age, the association declares, should be presented to school boards at this time in all communities without facilities of this nature. Blank petitions or further information may be obtained from the National Kindergarten Association, 3 W. 40th Street, New York City.

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MADRAS DEPRESSED ASK BRITISH RULE

Address to Departing Governor
Protests Indianization of
Government

BOMBAY, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Lord Willingdon, the retiring Governor of Madras, was presented with a farewell address by the depressed classes in Madras on the eve of his departure for England. The address, read by M. C. Rajah on behalf of his community, was in part as follows:

Gratitude has been defined by a cynic as a lively sense of favors yet to come; and in the peculiar circumstances in which our community stand today, owing to age-long historical and social wrongs heaped upon them, wrongs from which, thanks to the overruling providence of the British mission in India to rescue them, our communities are really in expectation of favors to come in the direction of the establishment of our rights, the commonest human rights, as a community in and as citizens of the British Indian Empire.

Even the comparatively few opportunities so far enjoyed by us of asserting our claims and seeking redress of grievances, we owe entirely to the British Government. The movement for the amelioration of the depressed classes is one initiated by outsiders, European missionaries, and not Indians. Our improvement in the social and economic scale began with and is due to the British Government. We regard the British Government in its historical appearance as a godsend to us.

May we humbly request Your Excellency to tell the Britishers in England that we of the depressed classes regard the British Government as the trustees of the people in India; that one reason why the British Government should exist in India is to secure just treatment for the depressed classes and to stimulate and guide progress among the weaker communities; that, so long as caste remains a ruling factor in the lives of the people, and so long as the laboring population is kept in a depressed condition, so long will there be need for the supervening, controlling and adjusting hand of the benevolent Britisher in India; that the British Government should on no account sacrifice the interests of the depressed and minority communities, out of deference to the wishes and sentiments of a majority community; that the British character of administration through the agency of British people must be maintained at any cost; that as for Indianizing the services, it must be a matter of ages and must keep pace with the actual growth and expansion of mind of the caste Hindus, who form about 85 per cent of the population; that the hope that is being raised for the immediate Indianization of the services, if by any misfortune it should be heeded—woe to our land—we will cease to exist as a class, and that we are opposed, in the present condition of public opinion and in the present state of social and moral progress and with the ideas which now rule the social relations of communities, to any department, or portion of that department of the administration which is doing the nation-building work of the nation, and which the depressed classes, coming under an Indian minister, but it should be solely entrusted to a European civilian officer, otherwise our last hope of the Britisher as the savior of this land will go.

Lord Willingdon, in the course of his reply, said:

I have much sympathy with the general claim that Indians make for fair rights as citizens in the parts of the British Empire. But in any negotiations toward that end there can be no doubt that India starts with a serious handicap against her by the fact that at present she withholds many social rights to a large number of people within her own borders.

PALESTINE RESUMES BUILDING ACTIVITY AFTER QUIET SEASON

JERUSALEM, April 30.—After a quiet building season in Palestine last year, signs of improvement made their appearance at the beginning of 1924, and steady progress has been made in many localities. During February the Jewish Co-operative Labor Association obtained contracts for the building of a number of houses at Ramat Hasharon and Tel-Aviv, to the amount of £12,000, and a contract for the erection of stores at Jaffa amounting to over £4000. The association also signed a contract with the Palestine Government for the erection of stables at the Sarafend cantonments, amounting to £5000, and another for the construction of roads for the Jerusalem municipality. In March it was given contracts for the building of premises for the technical department of the Jerusalem University amounting to £12,000, and for housing building in Tel Aviv amounting to £8000.

Building activity in other towns is also improving. Contracts have been signed for the building of three houses

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In Jerusalem, amounting to £2500. In Haifa, the association commenced the building of a boarding house for the Technicum, and has signed a contract for the erection of a private house in the Hadar-Harcamel suburb. The various building contracts undertaken by the association last month amount to about £30,000, making the total of work in hand over £55,000 and giving employment to about 2000 workmen. Sixty-five workmen are engaged in the building of the Hebrew University. The alterations to the old building are being completed and the foundations of the new building have already been laid. Arrangements have been made for the supply of stone from the various quarries belonging to the association, and building will commence very shortly.



Elizabeth Howard West, Librarian, the Texas State Library

SYDNEY WHEAT MART QUIET AS RESULT OF FREIGHT CONDITIONS

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 19 (Special Correspondence)—One of the main factors contributing to the quietude on the Sydney wheat market is the inherent weakness of the freight position. Recent reductions have been accompanied by an almost parallel movement in quotations on the overseas market. As charters have now been booked on the basis of 35s. a ton, the similar charge which is being made for parcel space is regarded in the trade as anomalous. Shippers are expecting that parcel rates will drop to 32s. 6d.—30s. in the near future. Pending a readjustment, bookings are being made on a limited scale only.

Flour trade is dull. Mill offal is well favored on spot and buyers evidenced a desire to do business. Export orders have been booked at £5 10s. a ton f.o.b. Sydney, for bran, and £5 15s. for pollard.

What with the payment of income tax, and municipal rates falling due, the average person shows a decided inclination to husband his resources. Thanks to the prospect of good seasons there is every reason to hope for a vigorous crescendo of country buying during the remainder of the year.

PRESIDENT VETOES VACATION
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Adjournment of Congress, expected early next month, will not change the intention of President Coolidge to remain in Washington during the summer. He has vetoed a suggestion that he should leave the capital for a short rest after Congress closes.

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and Locust Sts.; Laclede Hotel.

The Library

The Texas State Library

By ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST, State Librarian

THE Texas State Library dates from 1839, when the first appropriation for the purchase of books was made by the Congress of the Republic of Texas. It was at that time and so continued until after the Civil War merely a bureau in the Department of State, with the Secretary of State as ex-officio librarian. In 1866 it was made a separate department with a state librarian appointed by the Governor. In 1871 it was put back into

room on the second floor of the Capitol, north wing. It is not surprising that in spite of its cramped quarters it has grown more in respect of personnel and service in the 15 years since its transfer than in all the 70 years of its previous history; indeed, it is growing far too rapidly for its comfort. It has so little room in its second floor quarters that it is obliged to keep much of its most valuable material in the basement. It has grown from about 35,000 volumes at the time of its transfer to approximately 70,000 volumes at present.

The volumes in the library at the time of transfer had nearly all been acquired since 1831, when the State Capitol was burned with almost all the printed books. In the rehabilitation of the library, Gov. James Stephen Hogg, 1891-95, deserves a great amount of credit, for he took a great interest in gaining appropriations.

Governor Hogg and Cadwell Walton Raines, state librarian during the Hogg administration, both were interested primarily in the historical aspect of the library, and the library was therefore strongest in Texas history: books, pamphlets, newspaper files; it acquired also very valuable books on Mexican history.

Early Documents
Fortunately the library lost none of its archives or historical manuscripts in the 1831 fire; and to the collections then in its possession others have since been added. Among the most interesting of these collections are the so-called Nacogdoches archives, comprising official records, mostly in Spanish, ranging in dates from 1729 to 1836 inclusive; diplomatic, consular and diplomatic correspondence, army papers, navy papers, etc., of the Republic of Texas; executive records and correspondence, both of the Republic and the State; comptroller's correspondence; muster rolls, and other military service records; papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, president of the Republic, and papers of John H. Reagan, postmaster-general of the Confederacy.

Among the most interesting documents in the archives are ratification copies of treaties of the Republic of Texas, especially those with Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States, most of them in sumptuous binding, with the original seals attached.

The most precious single document is William Barret Travis's letter "To the People of Texas and all Americans in the World," written from the Alamo on Feb. 24, 1836—the letter whose quiet simplicity and manly courage impelled Prof. George Pierce Garrison to characterize it as the most heroic document in American history.

The State Library is under the law the official depository for non-current official records, and much of its manuscript material has been acquired by transfer from other state departments, notably the offices of the Adjutant-General, the Comptroller and the Secretary of State.

Much valuable historical material in the archives of these and other departments has not yet been transferred; and much cannot be, until the present congested condition is relieved by the erection of a separate state library building. This will be requested of the Thirty-Ninth Legislature, which will meet in January, 1925.

The work of the library in its early years was largely historical. E. W. Winkler, state librarian from 1909 to 1915, continued the work of Mr. Raines, built up and assembled a good collection of southwestern, especially Texas, historical material; and in the six years that he remained in office he did two extremely creditable pieces of editorial work: "The Secret Journals of the Republic of Texas" published as an appendix to the first biennial report of the library and historical commission, and the "Journal of the Seces-

sion Convention of Texas," published in 1912 under an appropriation for preparing for press and printing Texas historical archives.

The State Library has also issued a "Calendar of the Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar," and it has in progress an edition of the papers of Lamar. Two volumes of the latter have already been published, and a third is now in the hands of the printer.

The typing of unedited journals of the Congress and the Legislature of Texas is now in progress; the publication of these will be undertaken after the completion of the Lamar papers.

The State Library has grown not merely in size, but in service. It is growing away from an historical agency primarily, to an institution primarily for library service. One of the most important divisions of work which the library has developed in the course of the present decade is the Legislative Reference Service, which, primarily for the Legislature, serves also the departments and the general public. Another is the traveling library work, which performs the usual function of preparing the way for effective local service. The newest work is statewide service primarily for the adult blind, which was inaugurated in 1919.

Under the law creating the Texas Library and historical commission one important function of the State Library is the promotion of local library development in the State; in other words, it is the active library commission agency of the State. The state librarian is ex-officio chairman of the state board of library examiners, which certifies county librarians; county libraries are under the general supervision of the state librarian, to whom they report every year.

The library is also the official agency for the distribution of state documents. State contract printers must deliver directly to the State Library a sufficient number of copies of all state publications—except routine forms and court reports—to distribute to libraries on its exchange list; and their printing bills are not approved for payment unless accompanied by the state librarian's receipt. The documents thus acquired are distributed monthly to libraries in various parts of the world.

SIR EDWARD GOSCHEN HAS PASSED AWAY

LONDON, May 21.—Sir Edward Goschen, the man to whom Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is reputed to have characterized the Belgian neutrality treaty as "a scrap of paper," passed away at his home here yesterday.

Sir Edward entered the British diplomatic service in 1869, and at the outbreak of the war was British Ambassador in Berlin, taking a prominent part in the negotiations there in which the German Chancellor vainly tried to insure England's neutrality in the impending conflict. It was at his final interview with Sir Edward that the Chancellor's famous remark went to the British diplomatic records.

In 1903 Sir Edward was Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington and the next year acted as Chargé.

GOV. RITCHIE NEW FAVORITE SON
SALISBURY, Md., May 21 (AP)—The first concerted movement to place the name of Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidential nomination has been started here with the organization of the "Albert C. Ritchie-for-President Club."

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TWILIGHT TALES

A Very Small Green Umbrella

"OH JOY! Oh joy!" Polly jumped over a stool and began to dance and shout and sing. "Whatever makes you so happy?" asked her mother in the next room. "Why," said Polly, "it's raining—lovely wet rain."

"Is that so pleasant?" asked her mother who wanted to go shopping but was afraid of wetting her new hat.

"Yes, it's pleasant to me," said Polly, and went dancing out of the room. Her little brown dog, Spider, followed after her. This is why it was pleasant to Polly. She had a new red umbrella, and shining rubber boots, and a red rain cape that buttoned tight up around her face. And she had more than that. She had four little black rubber boots for Spider, a green raincoat, and a very small-sized green silk umbrella.

Spider was very excited. He could hardly keep his feet still enough to get his rubbers on. Polly tied the umbrella handle to his belt so that it kept his hair dry. Then she put on her boots and her cape and opened her red umbrella.

Then they opened the front door and strutted out, red umbrella and green umbrella and all. Polly's mother looked out of the window and laughed so hard that Cook came to see what was the matter. They laughed until Nurse came running up with Baby. Even Baby laughed and gurgled.

For there was Polly with her red umbrella spread over her head, and there was Spider with the very little green silk one spread over his head. Polly saw a shining puddle in the road and ran through. Splash! Splash! Spider ran through too. Splash! Splash! Splash!

Then down the road they strolled with the rain drip-dripping from the umbrellas.

Polly made up a joke-song and sang it to Spider as they went along. Spider laughed with his eyes and his tail.

After a bit they came to the house where the lady with purple shoelaces lived. They rang the doorbell, and the lady came to let them in. One of her purple shoelaces was untied. Polly tied it for her.

They took off their six rubbers on the doorstep. They went inside the lady's kitchen and she shut their umbrellas for them. There was a monstrous cookie jar in the corner filled with large round sugar cookies. There was a hole in the middle of each for your thumb. They each ate a

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cooky. They each ate another. And another and another, until they'd eaten six.

In the lady's parlor was a green and yellow parrot. He had a little toy telephone, and all day long he telephoned to the grocery store. He was saying, "Hello, Mr. Brown. I want a barrel of ice cream and a dozen raisins and that's all. Charge it, please. Good-bye. Hello, Mr. Brown. I want one banana, a box of milk and a pound of eggs. Charge it to Mrs. Lady with the Purple Shoelaces."

Polly laughed very hard at all this nonsense. Spider grew so excited that he grabbed hold of the lady's purple shoelaces and untied them both!

After that Polly thought it was time to go home. They put on their rubbers, all six, and spread their umbrellas, and went off through the rain drops.

"How kind of them not to stop!" said Polly as she watched the silver drops on the points of Spider's very little green umbrella.

CANADIAN DISCOVERS PREHISTORIC FORT

MONTREAL, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—The discovery of the remains of an old fort at Fortaux Bay on the Labrador coast in the Straits of Belle Isle, claimed to have been built in the tenth century, has been reported by Seraphin U. Oumet, archaeologist, to the Montreal Antiquarian and Numismatic Society. The fortress was constructed in three sections, separated by two inner walls, one of earth and the other of stone. About the fort battle-axes, tomahawks and arrow heads were discovered.

Mr. Oumet thought the fort was probably established by the Northerners from Greenland, though it might have been the work of Irish adventurers. The fortress occupied a key position, a neighboring waterfall, 500 feet in height, which shines afar, inviting mariners to its walls, he added.

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LABOR PARTY WINS AUSTRALIAN VOTE

Tasmania and Western and South Australia Join Queensland With Labor Government

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—There have been state elections recently in South Australia and Western Australia. In each instance the result has been a triumph for Labor, and both Sir James Mitchell and Sir Henry Barwell, premiers respectively in Western and South Australia, will be compelled to resign as soon as they meet their parliaments. A year ago there was only one Labor Government in Australia. That was in Queensland, where Mr. Theodore was managing to hang on precariously with an almost imperceptible majority. Since then the elections in Queensland have given Mr. Theodore the comfortable lead of 11 votes over all the anti-Labor parties combined. In addition a Labor Ministry has secured office in Tasmania, and though it is in a minority, the divisions in the Liberal and Country Party ranks make it probable that it will be able to hold on at least until the next election.

Victories Result from Split
This has been followed by the definite vote of the people in South Australia and West Australia, which makes it apparent that Labor must come into power in both those states. To a very large extent, these Labor victories have been the result of the split between the Liberals and the Agrarians, and the same influences are at work both in New South Wales and Victoria.

In Victoria it is not probable that a Labor Ministry could ever hold office while the present distribution of seats prevails. In the city where Labor is strongest some of the voting districts have as many as 50,000 electors, while in the country there are some electorates with as few as 6,000. This explains how it is that Labor has never been in power in Victoria, though on one occasion it was in office for 13 days. Also it explains the insistent demand for a redistribution of the electorates to provide "one vote one value." Still, conservative as Victoria has always been, there are straws even here which show the way the wind is blowing. The Dalhousie by-election, when Labor won the seat for the first time in history, and the sudden dissolution of the Lawson Cabinet, following the decision of the Farmers' Union Party to cut adrift from Liberalism, have made Labor the strongest individual party in the House.

In New South Wales the position is different. It is no new thing for this State to have a Labor Ministry, and as Sir George Fuller's Cabinet is not a happy family, and in addition is not popular in the country, it would

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not be extraordinary to see Labor return to power at the next election. So that, counting Victoria out, it is not improbable that there will be five state Labor ministries in Australia within the next 12 months.

Prospect for Labor Bright
Then comes the question how this nation-wide movement will affect the Commonwealth Parliament. On the face of it, the prospect for Labor is bright. Before the elections in December, 1922, Labor had only two members in the Senate. That election brought the total to 12, and if a further election were held now there can be no doubt that Labor would sweep the polls—taking anything from 14 seats to the full 18, that are contested at each election. This would give anything from 26 to 30 Labor men in a House of 36. However, Parliament does not expire until the end of 1925, and the general elections need not be held until early in 1926. A great deal may happen in that time to arrest Labor progress. But federal Labor made substantial gains at the last election, and the state results show that its tide is still rising, and that, following the usual course of political changes, it will probably go higher during the next two years.

At the same time, even federal Labor members today are puzzled to discover seats in which they are likely to make sufficient gains to give them a majority in the House of Representatives on the next appeal to the people. The Nationalists and the Country Party today have a total of 46 members against 29 Labor members—a difference of 17. This means that Labor must win 10 seats to give them a speaker and a majority of one. Labor professes the utmost confidence in its success, but among individual members there is much anxious speculation as to where those 10 successes are to be gained.

The weakness of the Government is that so far it has given the electors little or nothing, except somewhat improved administration. With a whole continent in need of development to range over, it has initiated nothing bold and appealing. These seem to be the only reasons that will give a sufficient swing toward Labor, to enable it to win the 10 necessary seats to give it a majority in the House of Representatives at the next election.

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EMIR ABDULLAH LOSES SUBSIDY

Lord Raglan in British Press Scathingly Indicts Régime in Transjordan

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 10—The present régime in Transjordan, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was the subject of a scathing indictment by Lord Raglan in a statement made by him to the Daily Express, when he roundly denounced the Emir and all his works. As to the charge of extravagance, Lord Raglan, speaking recently for the Government, admitted in the House of Lords that Abdullah's civil list for 1923 was £269,500, out of a total revenue from taxation of £200,000, though he added in extenuation that this included subsidies to various tribesmen who might otherwise be troublesome. Nevertheless, the fact remained that Abdullah's personal expenditure amounted to a third of the whole national revenue. It should be explained that the sum of £200,000 does not include the British grant-in-aid, which amounted last year to £150,000. This subsidy has now been withdrawn, and Abdullah will therefore have to rely on his own resources.

Nor can it be denied that the people of Transjordan have derived little or no visible advantage from Abdullah's presence. It must in fairness be admitted that public security has so far improved that raids across the Jordan no longer give the trouble they did, and that though Transjordan is still a happy hunting-ground for fugitives from justice, extraditions have been known to be effected. In other respects, however, Transjordan still remains the backward and derelict country it was when Abdullah took it over.

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Much is hoped of Colonel Cox, the very able officer who has succeeded St. John Philby as British representative at Amman, but his task, more especially in view of the withdrawal of the British subsidy, is a most difficult one, and it would be too much to expect him to make bricks without straw.

Abdullah's appointment was an attempt to place an Arab country under an Arab ruler and thus to give Transjordan the kind of government it would like. When the appointment was made, it was urged in some quarters that even apart from any question of Abdullah's personal merit, it was in any case a mistake to draw a sharp line between Eastern and Western Palestine, which ought from every point of view to be regarded as an indivisible whole.

Local conditions in Transjordan undoubtedly require special treatment and a form of government which might be appropriate on one side of the Jordan might be wholly inappropriate on the other. At the same time, it is as likely as not to be found in the end that the only workable policy is to abandon the idea of making the Jordan a frontier, to treat Palestine on both sides of the river as a single whole.

CANADIAN CABLE BUSY
VICTORIA, B. C., May 13 (Special Correspondence)—A heavy increase in the use of the Pacific cable during 1923 is shown in the annual report of the Pacific Cable Board made public here. During the year the board's business increased by 1,300,000 words over the business of the previous 12 months. The business totaled 10,000,000 paying words. The ordinary or full rate traffic last year showed an increase of approximately 100,000 words; the "deferred ordinary" approximately 275,000 words; and the week-end messages an increase of 1,255,000 words.

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WEMBLEY SOFT LIGHTS A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF ILLUMINATOR'S ART

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 11—The British Empire Exhibition by night seems to the visitor to be nearly as light as by day. The lighting both of the buildings and of the open spaces is surely a triumph of the illuminator's art.

All down the sides of the spacious main roadways are large opalescent globes set on concrete pillars with the silver-colored mounts topped by silver stars. From the roofs of the great pavilions, but hidden from direct view, are flood lights which throw their beams on to the spaces and buildings opposite. The opposing rays of light meeting blend and illuminate everything with a veritable flood of soft light.

Wembley during the brief period of the day when the lights are in use would form a splendid guide to an airman approaching London.

CANADIAN DRY TOLD TO ACT
TORONTO, Ont., May 14 (Special Correspondence)—That temperance advocates are in grave danger of losing what they have gained in the establishment of the Ontario Temperance Act, because they are not active in public life, was the warning given by Sir William Hearst to the Men's Association

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We specialize in Family Wash and Dry Cleaning
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At the northwest corner of Superior Street and Michigan Boulevard, CHICAGO
We serve for the particular business person a most appetizing, delicious and generous
LUNCHEON 60 CENTS
Excellent dinner in quiet and homelike surroundings \$1.00
Chicken Dinner Sundays, \$1.25
AMBER SWEETS
Delicious home-made candies 75c pound. \$1.00 half pound. Parcel Post, 90c pound.

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of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church here. Sir William was Premier of Ontario when the act was put into force. He said he had given the best that was in him, but temperance advocates had gone to sleep; they were asleep today, and were in great danger of losing all they had won.

WINNIPEG IMPORTS BEES
WINNIPEG, Man., May 16 (Special Correspondence)—The first carload shipment of bees to arrive in Canada reached Winnipeg yesterday from Conway, South Carolina, increasing Manitoba's bee population by 25,000,000. This shipment, however, is not sufficient entirely to supply Manitoba's demands in this respect, so rapid has been the growth of the honey industry in this Province within recent years. For almost a month there has passed through the customs offices here a daily average of 200 packages of bees, shipped by parcel post or express from the distant states of Texas, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana.

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Whatever garden tools you need for planting or cultivating, Sterbins have them. Also garden hose in standard lengths or cut to your needs. You'll be delighted with the savings that come with buying here.

Imported from England, also from the best makers in this country.

Smart turnouts for men of good taste.

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THE RADIO PAGE

SARNOFF FORESEES
RADIO DEVICE USING
HOUSE ELECTRICITY

Manager of Radio Corporation
Predicts Greater Simplicity in
Radiocast Reception

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21 (Special).—A current supply device in which the house current will be used for operating radio sets instead of storage and dry batteries, as at present, is predicted by David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, in an address given today before the forty-seventh convention of the National Electric Light Association.

"While radio will continue to render a unique public service through the well-established distribution channels of the electrical and musical industries, the increasing demands of the art," Mr. Sarnoff said, "may place it in contact also with the central station industry, represented by the electric light and power interests in the country. It is probable, therefore, that the next forward step in radiocast reception will be a current supply device, which can be added to existing types of receivers, and which will make the operation of any receiving set as simple and effective as the turning of a switch to light an electric lamp." Mr. Sarnoff added:

Present indications point to two methods of operating radio receivers in the near future. These might be classified as follows:

Type 1.—The home receiver that will draw its vacuum tube energy through such current supply device operated from the lighting circuit now supplied by the central station.

Type 2.—The rural home receiver or the portable receiver that obtain operating power from storage or dry batteries.

In other words, while a permanent demand already has been created for the dry battery or storage battery to operate the receiver, the rising requirements of the art will find place, I believe, for a new and additional type of current supply.

Discussing the many contacts which radio has made with other industries, Mr. Sarnoff pointed out that radio already has affected the electric light and power situation in the United States. He said:

More people now stay at home to

"10,000,000 Fans in '29"



DAVID SARNOFF
Manager of Radio Corporation of America

enjoy the radio, which means more use of lights and greater current consumption. Radio enthusiasts who stay up until the small hours of the morning to "get distance," still further increase the drain on your lighting supply mains. And the "stay-up-late-at-night" radiocast listener is not a development of any particular locality; for his type and counterpart may be found everywhere.

At the present rate of progress now being made by the radio industry, and in view of the direct and indirect uses of electrical current that will follow, it will not be long before the radio might add \$75,000,000 yearly to the aggregate income of the central station industry, while at the same time making radio more convenient and more economical for the public.

It is more than a mere prediction to state that 10,000,000 radio receivers will be in operation within the next five years. My understanding is that the lighting industry serves at present approximately 10,000,000 wired homes, with an expected annual increase of 1,000,000 homes per year. Hence, at the end of five years you would supply electricity to at least 15,000,000 homes, and we might safely say that at least one-half of these wired homes would be equipped with radio.

Town 82 Miles From Railroad
Hears Whistle of Train Clearly

Broadus' Ambition at Last Realized—Townpeople Now
Yearn to See the Train—Enigma Solved

Broadus, Mont., is a little inland town, 82 miles remote from the nearest railroad—at Miles City. Broadus is a "cow town," and is one of the few remaining traces of the former "wild and woolly" West, on the fringes of the "civilization" that is creeping westward and northward. Chaps are still a popular article of wearing apparel, and someros are worn more than straw hats.

Broadus is on the Powder River, made famous by song and story. The cowboy and ranchman, after the day's riding hunting stray mavericks, needed some diversion, so a newspaper came to Broadus, and was very properly called the Powder River Examiner.

Then came other modern improvements, including the radio. The main store in town installed a receiving set, with a powerful loud speaker, and the store promptly became the Mecca of everyone.

But, still Broadus lacked the railroad and the trains, until—but, let the Powder River Examiner tell how Radio Station KFKX helped bring this last great modern improvement to Broadus:

The one thing that Broadus has yearned for, perhaps, more than anything else, has materialized, although from a source quite unexpected. A

whistle from a railroad train has actually been heard here. The phenomenon happened Thursday of last week, and there are many witnesses to attest to the credulity of the statement.

There was an audience at Taylor's store Thursday evening, listening to a fine loud concert being broadcast by the Westinghouse Electric Company at Hastings, Neb., when a whistle from a passing locomotive was distinctly heard, as it came in over the electric air waves. The whistle was recognized as genuine, and was clearly distinguished from the usual static disturbances resembling coyote yelps and other "ear stretching" noises. The audience even visualized the conductor waving his arm and crying, "All aboard!"

Meanwhile Broadus remains 82 miles remote from the nearest railroad at Miles City. Having realized a fine loud concert being broadcast by the Westinghouse Electric Company at Hastings, Neb., when a whistle from a passing locomotive was distinctly heard, as it came in over the electric air waves. The whistle was recognized as genuine, and was clearly distinguished from the usual static disturbances resembling coyote yelps and other "ear stretching" noises. The audience even visualized the conductor waving his arm and crying, "All aboard!"

The explanation of the railroad whistle over KFKX is simple. A St. Joe and Grand Island Railway passenger train arrives in Hastings at 9:55 (Central Time) at night. The studio is only a short distance from the railroad station, and the sound of the whistle, coming in through the studio windows, is clearly heard over the microphone.

Question Box

53. I have two Telefunken (German) amplifier tubes, but so far have been unable to get any benefit from them. They are new tubes and light up brightly, but fail to amplify. What is the trouble? I use a 6-volt storage battery and Eria audio transformers. UV 201-A's work fine in the outfit, but not so with the German tubes. C. A. R. Corning, N. Y.

(Ans.)—Since you have proved that your circuit and other instruments are all right from the fact that you get satisfactory operation with 201-A's the trouble must lie in your tubes. Are you sure they have a standard base? Despite good workmanship, defective apparatus were the result of experimenting with goods are damaged in transportation over such long distances.

54. In your May 6 issue you make a recommendation for stopping the howling in a single circuit set. I have an ultra audio set with one stage of audio frequency, and followed your suggestion of wrapping six turns of D.C.C. No. 22 around my horseshoe coil. WTAI works in strong and clear, but I was unable to obtain any other stations, though nearer and more powerful stations were on at that time. I have tried wrapping from eight down to three turns, but only WTAI, a low wavelength station, was all that came in. W. C. Chicago, Ill.

(Ans.) The application of the untuned primary to an ultra audio set is an interesting experiment. Your difficulty lies here. You are using an imagine honeycomb coil as your tuning inductance or coil. When the antenna and ground were connected directly to this you had more capacity and inductance in the circuit, which gave you the normal band of wavelengths, but when you put these two elements and left the circuit "floating" as it were, you allowed it to respond to only the slower wavelengths. You are using a larger coil, now that it is physically isolated from your antenna circuit. In the three-coil hook-up we showed May in the antenna we used a 35-turn coil, yet the grid coil coupled to it was a 50-turn. This was done for the same reason. You have the right idea in trying various numbers of turns. Different conditions in and about sets make each one of experimenting with it and you will get much more out of your set both in entertainment from stations and the fun of experimenting with it if you will try some simple changes such as this one.

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New Unidyne Circuit
Has No "B" Battery

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish on this page tomorrow a copyrighted story giving authentic details and diagram of the Unidyne (one-force) circuit recently developed and patented in Great Britain. This circuit, which its inventors declare eliminates the "B" battery, prevents blowing tubes, and ends "static" abuses, is declared by international radio authorities to mark the dawn of a new day in radio.

The Monitor's account is exclusive, and the first to appear in any newspaper in the United States.

BURIED ANTENNA
ELIMINATES STATIC

Appropos of the question submitted by W. H. B. of Fort Dodge, Ia., published in these columns May 16, regarding the burying of the antenna in order to avoid static, a reader in San Diego, Calif., sends in a clipping from the San Diego Union of May 12, which should prove of interest, now that the summer and static is almost upon us.

In this instance, H. H. Clark of Calexico, Calif., decided to place his antenna underground. He used 120 feet of copper wire installed in a three-quarter inch pipe. The first night it was tried guests reported that the static seemed to be completely eliminated, yet stations all along the coast were picked up. This is an interesting experiment for summer-time reception.

NEW STUDIO OPENED
BY OAKLAND STATION

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 21.—Station KGO, of the General Electric Company in Oakland, formally opened a new studio in the San Francisco Hotel, San Francisco last night with an augmented program and dedicatory address by Ralph McLean, acting Mayor. Elaborate equipment, and a system of subway leased wires connecting the Oakland Station 10 miles away permitting interchange without interruption are points of excellence. The KGO Grand Opera Company under the direction of Carl Anderson presented "Cavalleria Rusticana" as the opening number.

BRITISH AWAITING
UNIDYNE SECRET

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 11.—British wireless enthusiasts are all anxiously awaiting the disclosure of the secret of the "Unidyne" invention whereby the necessity of the H. T. ("B") battery is to be eliminated. The newspaper, Popular Wireless, which has the sole copyright, is publishing the history of the invention week by week.

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EXPERTS CONFER IN GENEVA
ON WAVELENGTHS FOR RADIO

International Authorities Adopt Resolutions Calling for
Separate Lengths for Radiocasting and Wireless

GENEVA, May 10 (Special Correspondence).—A preliminary conference of experts, called with a view to securing an international understanding in regard to various matters concerning radio telephony, and particularly a definite allocation of wavelengths, has just concluded here.

Beginning in the United States and spreading eastward, the development of radiocasting has been so rapid that the existing conventions on the subject are entirely inadequate. When the London Convention was signed in 1912, indeed, radiocasting was scarcely foreseen, and its provisions were intended to apply merely to wireless telegraphy. The conditions which have arisen since call for a new orientation.

The subject of a revision of the London Convention was discussed some time ago by the experts nominated as a subcommittee of the Transit Commission of the League of Nations, who were also of the opinion that an international conference of governments should be called, but the efforts made by the League toward this end have not so far met with much encouragement. The United States appeared reluctant to participate in a conference held under League of Nations auspices. The Russian Government would not attend if held in Geneva, some wished to confine the discussion to wireless telegraphy only, and for one reason or another the matter remains in suspense. The British Government is understood to be negotiating with the American, French and Italian governments with a view to ascertaining what steps could be taken.

The aim of the conference of experts just held was to focus attention on the urgency of the matter and to strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to obtain governmental action.

The conference was presided over by Maurice Rambert, president of the Swiss Radioelectric Society, on whose initiative it was held, and was attended by representatives of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, the Swiss Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and by delegates from a number of different countries, including China. In the discussion on wavelengths the members of the Geneva Radio-Club pressed for detailed proposals giving definite limits, whereas the government delegates thought it best to lay down general tenets only.

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which might serve as a basis for an official inter-governmental conference. After a long debate the latter point of view prevailed and the following resolution was adopted:

This conference, being of the opinion that the London Convention of 1912 and the Washington agreement of 1920 do not respond to present needs and are seriously wanting in many respects in view of the development of wireless telephony which has since taken place, expresses the hope that a new intergovernmental conference may be convened without delay to fill the existing gaps and give possibility of free development to wireless telephony in the interests of popular instruction, universal information and social life, and recommends:

1. That certain fields of wavelengths should be exclusively reserved for broadcasting and should be clearly differentiated from those allocated to wireless telegraphy.

2. That in view of the considerable contribution made by amateurs to the development and progress of broadcasting their rights should be given consideration and certain fields reserved for their experiments.

3. That the use of damped waves should be limited exclusively to danger signals of ships and lighthouses, legs the League of Nations and the Universal Telegraph Union to do their utmost to hasten this necessary conference, if possible universal, if not European, invites all broadcasting organizations to bring pressure to bear by creating public opinion and by addressing petitions to their governments requesting intervention at Geneva and Bern in view of hastening such a conference.

It was decided to establish an international office at Geneva to act as a center for collecting information and exchanging time-tables between radiocasting stations and to help in correlating efforts in bringing pressure to bear on the governments.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Latest Ism of the Arts

The New Vision in the German Arts

We must have, in the arts, new words to conjure with. Of these, the latest, "made in Germany," is Expressionism. Even in Germany Expressionism means little unless it is carefully qualified. Even then, there are points at which it ceases to be clearly different from that Impressionism against which it is supposed to have revolted. The numerous realizations that have appeared in German are not at all, as a whole, satisfactory; the Expressionist theorists, in elucidating their aims and origins, fall easily into an esoteric jargon which brings one out but a short distance from where one played into the woods.

Understanding of the movement—or movements—in the United States has been limited because of ignorance of the German language among American critics, and the restriction of the term Expressionism, generally, to the field of the dramatic. It is now frankly experimental, now as clearly bungling and arbitrarily personal, now suggestive of new possibilities in the expressiveness of the human life lived in the fullness of its potentialities. It is one of the beauties of Mr. Scheffauer's book that, although he is filled with the ardor of the new striving, he has his wits about him. He does not try to bear upon this emerging phase of art a chill, hypercritical eye, but rather welcomes each man for what he may bring, without committing himself ipso facto to acceptance. He sees beyond the slogans and systems of the new art into the ferment that has produced them. He is, at present, part of that ferment, writing from Germany as an American who knows America and Germany. He beholds, in certain of these men, the artists that the United States must logically produce out of its own teeming day; Georg Kaiser, for example, the dramatist of the capitalistic age; Ernst Toller, whose "Masse-Mensch," unnecessarily, it seems, has somewhat baffled the journalistic St. Beuves of Gotham.

It cannot be mere accident that in the younger American dramatists we find suggestion (not imitation) of such foreigners as these. The Lawson of "Roger Bloomer," the Rice of "The Adding Machine," the O'Neill of "The Hairy Ape" give evidence that what we loosely term Expressionism is something not to be confined to the drama or to Germany. The inner delving of man, strangely enough, is fairly contemporaneous with his new appreciation of essential internationality. At the same time that our outer world has been made, so to speak, smaller by being drawn more closely together, our inner world has grown wider, more beautiful.

It is a sense of that new beauty which Mr. Scheffauer gives in this book, well named a new vision. Literally, as well as metaphorically, man has begun to build him more closely together. To be sure, in his ardor he has taken the step from the sublime to the ridiculous; nowhere does this seem to be more certain than in Blümmers' "absolute poetry," which reads like absolute nonsense. Here is a man who aspires to a poetry that shall be as universally appreciable as music. He uses, not words or syllables with recognizable meaning; just sounds, noted down in succession, because they move him with their suggested beauty.

—La pende ala
Pende ala
Toro toro
Mendaga gadie se

The candicans fall in a hissing, clattering, rolling, liquid stream, then

Amiable Reminiscences

One of the earliest recollections recorded by Ralph Nevill in "Unconventional Memories" is his wonder about the "oil painting of a jolly looking man in a wig and velvet coat" which hung over his bedroom mantel. The portrait was of Sir Robert Walpole, an ancestor of his mother's, as he presently learned, and this recollection authenticates, as it were, his book of memories, as well as his other volume, "The World of Fashion, 1837-1922," which comes simultaneously to the bookshelves. To have authority both books must needs have been written by a man whose knowledge of the life of his time derives from personal experience only possible to one born into a definite position and associations. Although obviously his personal memory does not reach back to the 1830s, his editorship of his mother's, Lady Dorothy Nevill's "Reminiscences," and his acquaintance with the contemporaries who surrounded her, give personality to the 85 years included in "The World of Fashion."

The two books, coming together before the public for such volumes, may well cause the pleasure seeker along these paths of entertainment and information to hesitate which path to take first. It may be said by way of guide post that "The World of Fashion" wanders in London, and the "Unconventional Memories" through the world at large, wherever the varied experiences of the writer have taken him. "Unconventional Memories," in short, is more autobiographical than "The World of Fashion," yet autobiographical in an incidental rather than an intended manner. The reader may find himself at the end, though not conscious of the process, with a mental photograph of the author, though he will look in vain among the illustrations for any picture of him. A disappointment that rarely happens in reading illustrated books of experience.

The "Unconventional Memories" end with our author, after the great war, once more in "that pleasant city" of Paris musing in some old-fashioned cafe over the vicissitudes of what, in reading, has been a not unpleasant life. In transcribing his memories he has recalled an English private school of the 1870s, Eton, Cambridge, Paris, the Jubilee Year in London, a journey to Teheran and life on the British Legation, a return to England with the visiting Shah of Persia (toward whom the British populace was somewhat cold when the potentate appeared in a plain black frock coat and astrakhan cap, but warmed up when he put on his diamond-plumed cap and diamond belt), and

movements, great industrialists like George Cadbury and William Lever (now Lord Leverhulme), the Rowntrees and many social workers such as Mr. and Mrs. Gray of York, came together to consult upon national housing under the chairmanship of William Thompson. In 1909 the National Housing and Town Planning Act received Royal assent. The labor and knowledge of so many interested people had borne fruit and the most important result of the act, those sections relating to town planning, began to be seen in the true value, as providing against the repetition of such overcrowded buildings as had produced the congested areas of the past. The National Housing Council added to its title and became the National Housing and Town Planning Council.

It is impossible to conceive of a better handbook for public workers than this manual. The analysis of the Housing Acts is itself a valuable piece of work, particularly when it covers the intricacies of the Rent Restriction Act. Nor must the record of recent housing in other countries be forgotten. The Netherlands have been very active in their municipal and housing society building, and there are very many points of interest, particularly those dealing with the financial aspects of housing, from which each country can glean most valuable information.

Under his chairmanship the National Housing Reform Council was formed. Leaders of working-class

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paintings, with such plays as the painter Oskar Kokoschka is fond of inditing, represent Expressionism at its most inexpressive, the reductio ad absurdum of unassisted intuition. From these to the plays of Kaiser and Toller (who are the only dramatists Scheffauer considers out of a great and important number) is a far cry. The 17 chapters, taken together, give the reader a fine, and not too technical, notion of what the new Germans are trying to do and how far they are meeting with success. Scheffauer lifts us above the degradation of a world made slave to its own machines, he introduces us to the new cartoonists, architects—to such mastodontic laughing syntheses as Arno Holz's "Die Blechschmiede" ("The Tinsmith")—in a word, to a glorious era of ardent reformation and renovation. I. G.

The Making of An Artist

In continuation of his previous autobiographical works, "My Childhood," "In the World," "Maxim and Leverett," Gorki has written here an account of the years in which he received his higher education and began his career as a man of letters. Although he begins his tale with a record of his decision to go to the University at Kazan and become a natural scientist, the school which he actually attends is one much praised of solid Americans, the "school of hard knocks." For he finds that he cannot afford regular classes, and must therefore do his best by living with poor students, reading their books and joining their discussions. Even the study of study is often interrupted by the necessity of getting work or the breaking up of one of the loosely knit groups to which he has attached himself. His worldly education proceeds apace, for he lives among a class of people to whom the study of the sciences is not introduced in "The Lower Depths," and who are well known to readers of Gorki's stories such as "The Master" and "Twenty-six and One." The life Gorki saw about him was degrading. That he did not wholly identify himself with it is proof enough of his instinctive flight from the sordid. In the midst of this turmoil, there were fragments of beauty at which Gorki eagerly grasped—the memory of apple trees in bloom, the kindness of a chance acquaintance, and the picture of a night on the Volga which he describes unforgettably. In the last part of the book, Gorki tells of his first attempts at writing, when he scorned describing the lives of those about him, and of the advice given him by Korolenko, the Russian literary man, to give up allegory and return to the people. That was the beginning of his success with writing and his rise to a happier life and an international reputation.

My University Days

By Maxim Gorki.
New York: Boni and Liveright, \$3.

him at the Walnut Street Theater, where he had opportunity to act with the traveling stars of the day. Fanny Davenport, John T. Raymond, Lotta, Frank Chantreau, Mary Anderson, John McCullough, and Lawrence Barrett. During this season he made a good start on his list of 16 Shakespearean plays, wherein he has acted at various times 38 parts. Then came his years with Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth and Modjeska, each engagement contributing something to this or that side of the actor's talent. The anecdotes that mark every stage of his apprenticeship may best be left in their original setting. Suffice to declare that Otis Skinner, good actor, is a good writer. His book is well indexed and illustrated.

Mr. Skinner went with the Augustin Daly Company in the year of its first triumph, the year of its first visit to London. We are treated to intimate character portraits of Ada Rehan, James Lewis, John Drew, Mrs. Gilbert and the rest of that galaxy of comedy talent, the like of which was

him at the Walnut Street Theater, where he had opportunity to act with the traveling stars of the day. Fanny Davenport, John T. Raymond, Lotta, Frank Chantreau, Mary Anderson, John McCullough, and Lawrence Barrett. During this season he made a good start on his list of 16 Shakespearean plays, wherein he has acted at various times 38 parts. Then came his years with Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth and Modjeska, each engagement contributing something to this or that side of the actor's talent. The anecdotes that mark every stage of his apprenticeship may best be left in their original setting. Suffice to declare that Otis Skinner, good actor, is a good writer. His book is well indexed and illustrated.

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After 325 Roles

Footlights and Spotlights

In Otis Skinner's acting there is a dominant note of gusto, a relish of life at the moment, that sweeps his audience along with him when he has a part that permits a full release of his temperament. Such a part was the Italian organ grinder in Booth

A Book to Buy This Week

If You Doubt the Best Man Was The Show-Off by George Kelly (Little Brown, \$1.75).
If You Didn't Like "Rabbit": The Home-Maker, by Dorothy Canfield (Harcourt, Brace, \$2).
If You Think Reporters Can't Write: The Best News Stories of 1923, edited by Joseph Maynard (Small, Maynard, \$2.50).

never before nor since assembled in any American theater. Afterward there came the years in which Mr. Skinner, aided chiefly by his own courageous talent and the confidence of his wife, Maude Durbin, and of his brother Charles, made himself a star.

Mr. Skinner made one excursion into the movies, and has much to say to the point as to the possibilities of the photoplay and the shortcomings of many of the present essays in screen expression. He relates in some detail incidents of his first day's work in Hollywood, when the scene of throwing Haas down stone steps into a dungeon was enacted with marked realism. Hollywood still laughs over what Mr. Skinner said when he picked himself up, though he doesn't quote this in his book. Lifting his arms toward the sky, Haas ejaculated devoutly, "Great is the art of the cinema!" E. C. S.

Some Jottings

Literary

MR. WHARTON is setting a good example with her bargain rate novels. Four for five dollars is the price of her "Old New York" cycle (Appleton). She might easily have spread out her material and sold each book for \$2 or \$2.50. Doubtless it would have meant far less work for her. If all unnecessary words were related by authors from all manuscripts, what a joyful world it would be for editors.

We haven't yet seen the verse of Miss Nathalia Crane, aetate 10. She has attained fame with her first volume, "The Janitor's Boy" (Seltzer). We are assured that her product is a distinct achievement judged even by adult standards, but we are not throwing up our hat, even though it is added that she "is of the same family as Stephen Crane."

Typography has its lining with the exhibition beginning today in New York of the 50 best books of 1924 from the typographer's viewpoint. The exhibition, which is held at the Institute of Graphic Arts, 65 East Fifty-Sixth Street, will continue for a month.

Harold Vinal sails May 23 for a summer abroad. In his absence Voices will be edited by Kathryn White Ryan, who will carry on her labors from 10 West Eleventh Street.

Another new fiction magazine is projected. It will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. under the title of Frontier, and will give prominence to tales of our least effete spaces.

In connection with the British Empire Exhibition, Messrs. Collins, assisted by Mr. Hugh Gunn as editor and an influential committee of the Royal Institute, have planned to bring out in 12 volumes a survey of the British Empire. The first of these self-contained volumes will be "The Dominions and Dependencies of the Empire." Others will take up the Constitution, Administration and Laws, The Native Educational Systems, Trade, Literature and Art, Migration within the Empire. The first five volumes are expected in April and the remainder in June.

"Stories of Famous Operas," retold by Mrs. Stanley Wrench and illustrated by T. Peddie, is published by Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., at 3s. 6d. The book gives an outline of the chief characters and incidents, with notes on the composers, of familiar operas.

In this story Mr. Hresnan names an important book. See it at any book store.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The St. Louis Municipal Opera

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—The St. Louis Municipal Opera opens its season in the out-of-doors theater in Forest Park on May 24. There will be 10 weeks of the lighter opera. Following is a list of the works to be produced:

May 24—"Princess Chie," by Julian Edwards, libretto by Kirk LaSalle; June 2—"Piracy," music by Rudolf Friml, libretto by Otto Harbach; June 3—"Florodora," music by Leslie Stuart, libretto by Owen Hall; June 16—"Chinese Honey-moon," music by Howard Talbot, libretto by George Dance; June 23—"The Bohemian Girl," music by Michael William Balfe, adaptation by Alfred Purns; June 30—"Princess of Ploem," music by Gustave Leduc, libretto by Frank Piller; July 7—"The Fortune Teller," music by Victor Herbert, libretto by Harry E. Smith; July 14—"Lilac Domino," music by Charles Culliver, libretto by Emetich von Gatti and Bela Jenbach; July 21—"Naughty Marietta," music by Victor Young; July 28—"The Beggar Princess," music by Noel Poepping, libretto by Sylvester Maguire.

The announced cast is said to be the best yet assembled. Dorothy Francis, formerly of the Chicago Opera, will be the prima donna; Ralph Errolle, of the Metropolitan Opera, will be the principal tenor. Dorothy Maynard, ingenue of last year, has been re-engaged. Among others re-engaged are Thomas Conkey, baritone; Flavia Arcaro, contralto; Roland Woodruff, juvenile, and William J. McCarthy, second comedian. Raymond Crane, who was with the St. Louis opera four years ago, will be first comedian. Charles Previn has been re-engaged as musical director.

A feature of this civic project is the St. Louis Opera Chorus Training School. From January to May the season's repertoire is learned. This year more than 700 young men and young women attended the school. From this number, upward of 100 have been chosen for the opera chorus. The school is maintained out of the season's profits. It is expected that, in time, the principals will be developed from this training school.

Summer opera, both serious and comic, is no novelty to St. Louisans. The long seasons of opera at the old Uhlrig's Cave Theatre, and the Synagogue, Koerner's Garden, and the Delmar Garden are a delightful memory to the long-established families of the city. Opera, therefore, is a tradition in St. Louis. Out of this tradition have come many singers who have won distinction on the stage, among whom are Josephine Ludwig, Grace van Studdiford, Sophie Brandt, Eida Vittori, etc.; writers of opera and of libretti, the best known of whom are Alfred G. Bobyn and Henry Blossom.

And now a new composer has appeared who has been directly inspired by the St. Louis Municipal Theater to write a work that will be produced in the tenth week of this season. Noel Poepping, composer of the "Beggar Princess," has been for many years a bassoonist in the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, and a conductor of orchestras and bands. Sylvester Maguire, the librettist, who is also a St. Louisan, is the writer of the Rogers brothers' success, "In Panama," and the adapter for Lew Fields of "The Girl Behind the Counter."

It is conceivable a somewhat different kind of light opera will be developed to fit this out-of-doors theater. Pantomime with orchestral emphasis will perhaps displace much of the mere dialogue of the present operetta form. It is to be hoped that the purely decorative phase—the mise en scene—will inspire a conceptive expression that will sublimize the whole into a work of art.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera, now in its sixth season, is an established success. The attendance was 428,000 for the 10 weeks of last year. It probably will be increased in the present season to 500,000. And although the mounting of each opera costs approximately \$25,000, the net profit is expected to be the largest in the his-

Schmidt's New Opera

VIENNA, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—The last but one novelty at the Staatsoper for this season was Franz Schmidt's three-act opera "Freigundis." Its production was probably more in the nature of a compliment to the native composer (whose opera "Notre-Dame" has occupied a permanent place in the repertoire of that house for more than 10 years) than an undertaking calculated for public success. Schmidt, held in high esteem as a symphonic composer, and indeed his Second Sym-

Instructing the Young Idea in Art

New York, May 17
Special from Monitor Bureau

EACH spring the art schools pack up their easels, paint boxes, and other paraphernalia to hold open house, cordially inviting the public to step in and admire the year's work. Each spring, throughout the land, another group of students stands poised at their thresholds ready to rally forth in defense of national aesthetics. This festival season is full of compensations and awards, but the happy days of studentship, so soon to end, too often obscure what lies ahead. Without a modus operandi or some particularly strong and individual impulse, a mere technical equipment is not enough to keep the student, once launched on his career, from being caught in the doldrums of mediocrity or the declivities of failure. The ditched and mazy byways of the outside world are trying terrain for the unwary and untutored, and if the blind have only the blind to lead the way there can be but little hope for them. In this respect the art schools have a large responsibility toward those who flock to them each year in ever increasing numbers for training and guidance.

The modern school of design has grown up gradually to fill the growing requirements of the day, and has become a well-equipped departmental affair, embracing almost every known angle of instruction in the arts. Such courses as the antique, life, costume, nature research, perspective, architectural, interior decoration, advertising, museum study, theater, and sundry others round out the student's training and a constant emphasis on its practical application is the watchword of the schools. Two such institutions—the New York School of Applied Design for Women and the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts—are just now in the throes of annual exhibitions and ceremonies.

The former school, in its thirty-second year, has a fine record of useful service and a huge alumni of grateful operatives in the world of art and commerce. Yet the exhibition of the students' work shown this year appears to be in the main, like the work of other years, a series of promise for many genial replicas for years to come. The same flower studies, textile designs, figure drawings, the usual renderings of historic ornament and period furnishing appear year after year, though the eager, talented student comes and goes. Such training is not so amiss or unsound as it might appear, yet it lacks some vital element to relieve its inherent monotony and to place the student upon his own initiative; it lacks the inherent monotony of this curriculum and its correspondingly monotonous fruits cry out for some quality or element of individual thought and invention, some loophole for new vision and larger perspective.

The latter school, which has been in existence for about half the time of the former institution, is likewise a large and flourishing organization though enjoying a more continental flavor and versatility under the guidance of Frank A. Parsons. With branches in London and Paris, the

phony is considered by many one of the finest written since the days of Brahms. Rudolf Nitsch, in his chamber orchestra cycle, recently produced Schmidt's "Variations on a theme of Beethoven" (the Scherzo theme from the "Spring" Sonata) with marked success.

Schmidt's gift for symphonic composition, however, proves a drawback in his operatic work. His opera, rather loquacious and, at any rate, entirely symphonic throughout, dwells on extended orchestral interludes and lacks the dramatic force which alone would have succeeded in making the gruesome plot—based on one of Felix Dahn's novels—a palatable operatic subject. Even the one truly dramatic scene of the book when, in the last act, Freigundis executes a weird dance over her slain spouse—a situation which calls for the dramatic tension of Richard Strauss' "Elektra"—dance-finds Schmidt entangled in purely symphonic and ill-applied

classic and the ultra-mondaine notes are blended in the teaching offered. But the Parsons school is embarked on a course of decorative adventure that appears, from its initial stages, to be one of the far-reaching consequences to itself and its institutions. For some years, in various quarters of the art world, among students and professional practitioners alike, there has been a growing interest in the Hambridge theory of dynamic symmetry. With the ancient Greek modes of design as basis, Jay Hambridge evolved a comparatively simple mode of decorative procedure, designed to establish the fundamentals of harmonious forms in proper relationship and sequence. Furthermore, being logically and mathematically worked out, an endearing source of invention and freedom is offered the student who has the willingness to suffer its gently coercive but richly rewarding embrace.

The Hambridge system is no short cut to success, as has been proved too often in the world of art, but as demonstrated by certain classes in the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, the students are little short of amazed. The work of the first year students under the persuasions of dynamic symmetry has more sparkle, originality, snap, design, and forcefulness than any other students' work within memory. Within three months raw recruits are enabled to discern the elements of fine design to apply the rudiments of correct reasoning in line, form, and color, and to create for themselves thoroughly original but harmonious and orderly results. As they progress, they are guided and aided to understand the more complex problems of the same orderly and harmonious way, and to arrive at interestingly rich and harmonious results.

Mr. Parsons has only had his classes on the Hambridge diet for the past two or three years, and it is with pardonable pride and enthusiastic interest that he surveys the work already accomplished and glances into the future. The work of one class, produced in the old way, clearly proves that the qualities of brilliance and invention are not to be had for the asking, or to be expected in the time-honored bit-or-miss manner; just as much willing effort went into the making of these designs but they lag far behind the others in style and merit. The simple Hambridge truths are enabling a progressive generation to get at fresh grips with themselves and the intricate problems of art. If young students find the key to the secrets of fine design in their early days, they need have little apprehension about the big world outside the art schools.

R. F.

RESTAURANTS

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musical forms, and the frequently excellent orchestration did not succeed in combating the impression of monotony, so pernicious in an operatic venture.

"The Melody Man"

NEW YORK, May 17.—Ritz Theater, beginning May 18, 1924. Lew Fields in "The Melody Man," a three-act comedy by Herbert Richard Lorenz, staged by Lawrence Marston and Alexander Letwitt. The cast:

Jessie Sanda.....Eleanor Rowe
Sidney.....Jerry Devine
Burt Davis.....Louise Kelley
Stella Mallory.....Eva Puck
Donald Clemens.....Frederick March
Al Tyler.....Donald Gailner
Art Hackett.....Sam Ward
Rita La Marr.....Rene Noel
Ella Henkel.....Betty Weston
Ernest Henkel.....Julia Jordan
A. Chaffee.....Joseph Torrey
A. Maid.....Sara Chapelle
A. Piano Player.....Jimmy Kapper

That large portion of the public who like Lew Fields as a man and as an actor will be glad to know that he has what seems to be a popular bit in his new play, "The Melody Man," now being presented at the Ritz Theater. It is the kind of a hit that spells box-office success, which no one will begrudge this actor who used to say to his partner in one of their performances at the old Weber & Fields Music Shop, "Mike, you are a business man, pure and simple; you are a little like me, like little buttercups, vat fits from flower to flower." All who know him will be glad that he has this kind of a success.

"The Melody Man" will not add to Mr. Fields' artistic reputation, although he is very funny in it, and it does not add much to the season's plays. It is just one of those "Old Homestead-Music Master" plays. There is the villain who steals the musical composition from the old German father, and turns it into a for-profit making, a great deal of money thereby, and at the same time demanding the hand of the daughter in marriage, while holding over the father's head his knowledge of a mistake he had made "back in Vienna." There are times when the villain is pretty persistent in his "pursuing," but the play ends happily for those on the stage, and in the audience.

Mr. Fields has a comedy acting technique that is what is known as "sure-fire." The audience laughs nearly every time he speaks, if he intends that they shall, and his few moments of pathos are nearly as convincing in their way. The company surrounding Mr. Fields is a good one. Betty Weston gives a good account of herself as the daughter who is pursued, and Donald Clemens, who has been known for many years on the New York stage as an attractive boy-actor, comes entirely into his own as a full-grown man playing exceptionally well his part of the villain. Eva Puck contributes much of the merriment, and Sam White, who is a good deal like Eddie Cantor, does some very amusing eccentric dancing.

F. L. S.

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Your automobile can receive the attention
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The Use of Technicolor in "The Ten Commandments"

THE system of color photography which is so impressive in the prologue of the Cecil B. De Mille dramatic spectacle, "The Ten Commandments," now in its final weeks at the Tremont Theater, Boston, is the product of Boston engineers. The subjects of the prologue of De Mille's "Ten Commandments" afforded the first opportunity to show in perfect form technicolor, in the scenes made in central California and the great dry lake of the Mojave Desert. Technicolor engineers say that the finest work they have ever done is shown in "The Ten Commandments."

Technicolor, it is claimed, has at last solved the problem of practical motion pictures in natural color, a problem on which hundreds of engineers have been working during the last 20 years, and on which millions of dollars have been spent.

At the beginning of the development prior to 1914 it was realized by the engineers that perhaps the greatest single problem standing in the way of production of motion pictures in natural color was that of getting in the camera two images of the scene simultaneously. At that time the only pictures which had been shown commercially were marred by the dis-greening of fringes which always appeared on the screen whenever the objects photographed moved with any but the very slowest speeds. When a white horse wagged his tail the audience saw a red tail and, near it, a green tail. Such a process was, therefore, useless for taking ordinary photographs, which always include rapid motions.

It is necessary in taking all color pictures at the present time to take two component pictures of the scene, one through a red glass and one through a green glass, and these must be superimposed either on the screen or on the film itself. The principal trouble with early process was that the red picture and green picture were taken one after the other in alternation and therefore the object photographed had to change to move between the taking of the two pictures, consequently they could not be made to superimpose accurately on the

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The Motion Pictures

screen. The engineers after long and persistent work discovered a method whereby light could be admitted through a single camera lens and then split up without distorting or blurring the images so that the two components could be simultaneously im-

pressed on the film side by side. Under these circumstances the two pictures are taken through the same lens at accurately the same instant. "Fringes" are eliminated.

Having made this discovery, the engineers built a camera along these lines and attempted to take pictures with it, but very soon they ran into the second difficult problem, namely, that no film could be found on the market which was sensitive enough to give a good picture except in the brightest sunlight. For example, if a girl wore a sunbonnet, the bonnet itself would appear clearly and perfectly on the screen, but her face in the shadow was entirely unrecorded and the audience saw in its place a black area without detail.

At the end of many months of work they finally succeeded in developing an entirely new method in the present single problem standing in the way of production of motion pictures in natural color was that of getting in the camera two images of the scene simultaneously. At that time the only pictures which had been shown commercially were marred by the dis-greening of fringes which always appeared on the screen whenever the objects photographed moved with any but the very slowest speeds. When a white horse wagged his tail the audience saw a red tail and, near it, a green tail. Such a process was, therefore, useless for taking ordinary photographs, which always include rapid motions.

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inary black-and-white production. Good registration was early obtained by hand-operated machines, but to do the thing commercially and automatically is a far more difficult problem. The Technicolor engineers finally succeeded in developing a new method for obtaining registration, which is automatic.

Los Angeles Activities

HOLLYWOOD, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—The first announcement of the production program of the newly formed Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer combination has been made by Louis B. Mayer, vice-president in charge of production. Hobart Henley, the first director to start under the new combine, is filming a picture with Adolphe Menjou, Eleanor Boardman, Conrad Nagel and Hedda Hopper in the leading roles. Victor Schertzinger is finishing "Bread," at the old Metro studio, the last picture to be made there. Robert Frazer, Mac Burch, Hobart Bosworth, Wanda Hawley, Pat Mallon and Myrtle Stedman are playing the leading roles. Fred Niblo is in the midst of "The Red Lily," with a cast including Edith Bennett, Ramon Novarro, Wallace Beery and Rosemary Theby. Victor Seastrom is to film Leonid Andreyev's Russian play, "He Who Gets Slapped." Len Chaney will play the role of Richard Bennett had on the stage. Robert Vignola has selected the new novel by Louis Joseph Vance, "Mrs. Paranoir," to film as his initial production. He is now selecting his cast. Arthur Stringer's novel, "The Prairie Wife," is to be made into a picture by Hugo Ballin, with his wife, Melba Ballin, in the title role. Other directors making preparations to go into production are Jane Murnin, Erich von Stroheim, Reginald Barker and Rupert Hughes.

Cohen Moore is to be starred in Edna Perber's story "So Big," which concerns a girl who becomes a woman in the Dutch settlement of High Prairie, in the fringe of Chicago. Before that goes into production, she will be filmed in LeRoy Scott's novelette "Counterfeit," in which she will share starring honors with Conway Tearle.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, May 21. — Once more the fluctuation of the franc is causing some anxiety. They are 19 to the dollar. It would be wrong to attribute this fall altogether to the accession of the Radicals, for the movement began just before the elections, though it has accelerated since. It is believed to have been caused by hostile speculators profiting by the uncertainty. As the Radical journals have too freely referred to the possibility of a reduction in taxes and the Socialists have demanded a capital levy, it would be desirable if the prospective Government could make it clear that a policy of strict budgetary equilibrium will be pursued. This will be possible soon, for today Edouard Herriot and Paul Painlevé are to be invited to the Elysée to consult with President Millerand and Raymond Poincaré. It is hoped that although it will not be till after the meeting of Parliament that a new cabinet will be constituted, all preliminary arrangements are to be made.

With the approach of the convention for the selection of the United States the French, in spite of their own political preoccupations, are becoming greatly interested in the course of events in America. It has lately been realized that many of the most serious blunders that French diplomacy has made are due to ignorance of what other countries and especially America are feeling. The French interpretation of events beyond the frontiers of France has been uncommonly bad. The most notable example, of course, was the absolute belief that President Wilson spoke for the United States and that he would be followed unhesitatingly and the treaty and the security pact ratified without delay. The French have never ceased to blame each other for the utter ignorance which everybody in France had of what was happening in America. The cause of this lack of information is chiefly due to the absence of French correspondents in America. With few exceptions the French papers have to rely upon the reports in the English papers and these reports, which have been based on the assumption that England knows certain preliminary things, are really almost useless to the French even if French papers care to avail themselves of second hand dispatches.

This is a great drawback. France is placed at a disadvantage. It is of course its own fault, but the French temperament is, as we have said, not so far from the truth. It is not particularly interested in the affairs of its neighbors—except perhaps in the affairs of Germany. It is self-centered and self-sufficing. Isolation was until recently an empty word. It was not a terror for the French. It meant nothing to them. But there has developed an appreciation of the fact that France does not stand alone in the world, that it has to work with other countries, that political events abroad are not negligible and local, but a proper understanding is, as we have said, just as important to Europe as a proper understanding of Europe. The participation of American experts in the drawing up of the reports and the knowledge that America is watching and waiting for moves, without the American cooperation, the outlook is not rosy, have induced a consciousness of the importance of American politics. It is known that on what America now does will turn to some extent the future of France, while what France now does will determine to some extent the conduct of America.

For these reasons there is not only a desire on the part of the Government to keep itself adequately informed—and to this end special instructions have, the writer understands, been given—but the newspapers, too, show a stronger disposition to obtain direct news and comments from America. Newspaper proprietors and editors recently decided that, expensive as a full service of news may be, it is necessary, and the public in general is ready to be educated, as it has not hitherto been. It may, therefore, be expected that during the whole course of the presidential campaign there will be much more about American policy and parties in the French press than has been the case. It is too much to hope that France will print as much about America as America prints about France, but at any rate, a genuine attempt at mutual understanding is being made. This is a tendency to be welcomed.

The romantic as well as utilitarian exploit of Lieut. Pétit d'Olay has struck the French imagination as it must have impressed the whole world. Usually flights of this character are prepared in the public eye and are well advertised in advance. In the case of the French aviator the whole plan was kept secret. Even the departure which was made before dawn was unknown to the general public.

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Had the flying man failed at the outset no one would have been informed of the attempt. It was only when unprecedented success crowned the effort that the news was allowed to leak out. This is perhaps how these things ought to be done. They do them, said Laurence Sterns, better in France. Advertisements in advance only serves to show fiasco. It does not add an iota to the credit of an accomplished performance. Various schemes were before the authorities including a flight round the world. But it was eventually decided that the covering of great distances in the shortest possible space of time would be a better demonstration of the possibilities of flight than a complete tour of the globe without regard to the time taken. The shortening of space, the diminution of distance, was the main object and certainly whatever afterward was to happen the daring Frenchman proved that nothing can touch the airplane for speedy communication between capital and capital. The East has been brought appreciably nearer the West.

One begins to wonder what purpose the gigantic salons serve. They have grown far too unwieldy. It is impossible to see the salons for the pictures. The statisticians have been at work and has shown that merely to walk through all the rooms of the Grand Palais would mean covering 2 1/2 miles, and when one remembers that to see pictures one must take up varying distances and angles from the canvases, it is not unfair to say that the conscientious visitor must walk five miles. A five-mile walk along a country road may not be particularly tiring but a slow perambulation through crowded rooms with constant halts makes it impossible to do justice to the exhibition. After some hours spent in the Salon one finds the attention wandering, the eye unappreciative, with many other rooms still to be traversed. The tendency is to make these salons bigger and bigger, and the two principal artistic societies have now definitely amalgamated and show their thousands of tableaux together. There must be a reaction. It would be far better to have at least half a dozen different salons in the course of the year than these tremendous exhibitions from which nobody can carry away any clear impression, much less enjoy.

The military zone about Paris has been transformed for some time. After the war it was recognized that all this waste ground with its earthworks and ditches was perfectly useless for military purposes in modern warfare. It is not at the wall which encircles Paris that the fate of Paris would be decided. So the military zone which imprismed the city has been broken. The former defenses are being torn up. Houses are being built and garden cities made. At the western end the university town is arising. The aspect is entirely changing, and it will be for the better. Whatever sentimental regrets some old Frenchmen may feel. But in the process large numbers of people who had contrived in various ways to obtain free lodging are being displaced. There had been planted on the zone decrepit caravans, broken down railway vans, ramshackle huts, which are being swept away and permanent residences are taking their place.

Some light is thrown on the earnings of the Sociétés of the Comédie-Française, which is perhaps the most famous theater in the world. They are comparatively low. The amount has just been fixed for the year at a general meeting. There are two kinds of theater: there is the pensionnaire, who is paid a salary and may be engaged for a special purpose for a long or short time. Most of the pensionnaires hope to become sociétaires, that is to say, members of the stock company who take their part in the management of the theater. Only a few sociétaires after long years have what are known as "douzièmes." They are then entitled each year to 12 monthly divisions of profits known as "douzièmes." Most of the sociétaires have a smaller number of "douzièmes." Now the "douzième" is this year fixed at 5000 francs. The highest rate of pay is therefore 60,000 francs, or about \$4000. Moreover half the sum must be paid into the social fund, to be subsequently taken in various manners. The full-fledged sociétaire therefore receives 30,000 francs a year, besides a salary of 18,000 francs. But, of course, in practice he earns more. He is allowed to make tours which are

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often lucrative and he is sometimes paid for extra performances.

It is decided to sell the pearl necklace and other pieces of jewelry which Mrs. Thiers, wife of the first President of the Third Republic, bequeathed to the Louvre Museum. Naturally there is an outcry on the ground that this jewelry has a historic interest. The authorities, however, deny that the necklace is worth keeping for historical reasons, and they prefer whatever money it may fetch. One of the pearls is estimated to be worth about 1,000,000 francs, and the whole of the jewelry, estimated at 250,000 francs in 1851, is now said to have a value at least 30 times as great. With the millions that will come to the Louvre, therefore, pictures which it is now impossible to buy may be purchased, and as the principal purpose of the Louvre is to bring together a complete collection of artistic treasures, jewels which have merely a commercial value and are remarkable only because they were worn by a woman who played no particular part in the history of France may surely, it is argued, be disposed of.

France is taking to English habits. The week-end practice, with Saturday afternoon and Sunday as holidays, has been extensively adopted. But now the English working day has its adherents. At present French offices open early in the morning and close late. There is a long two-hour interval. The lunch break is now being upset. Big offices now propose to begin at 9 o'clock and allow only half an hour for lunch, closing at 5:30. It is held that much more can be done if the somewhat lackadaisical methods now prevailing are abandoned and the employees are made later and get home earlier. But it is to be feared that the employees will resist the innovation. It would mean a complete revolution—the British breakfast would have to be substituted for the practically nonexistent French petit déjeuner. Still, on the grounds of efficiency, an effort is being made to persuade the French workers of the advantages of the English system.

CHICAGO STEEL MARKET QUIETER

Output Declining at the Rate of Five Per Cent a Week

CHICAGO, May 21 (Special).—Steel production in the Chicago district continues to fall at the rate of 5 per cent a week. Mill schedules now range from 65 to 70 per cent, contrasted with 90 to 95 per cent six weeks ago, when the decline set in. Two more blast furnace stacks at Gary have been blown out and of the 30 steel works in this district 17 are now active, compared with 28 at the peak.

The increased demand for which steel producers have been looking has not appeared, but the radical manner in which buying has decreased leads them to believe the bottom will be quickly reached and the upturn will come proportionately swift and heavy. Producers are curtailing operations to keep step with demand, and their position is relatively much stronger than today's weak market would indicate.

Northern foundry and malleable iron is held for \$250 a furnace, a decline of 50 cents a ton. One more merchant stack is expected to go out shortly. Producers see a sign of strength in the fact that inquiries are fewer in number but of a higher quality. This, plus the recent upturn in scrap, makes the larger melters believe pig iron is near the bottom.

Soft steel bar buying is extremely light, and the price of 2 1/2 cents, Chicago, correspondingly weaker. Structural shapes and tank plates are holding at 2 1/2 cents, but Chicago bars are weak at 2 1/2 cents, Chicago.

Railroad car buying has improved. The Phillips Petroleum Company has placed 125 tank cars with the General American Car Company. The Streator Car Company is inquiring for 4000 tons of steel for repair work. The Wabash Railroad has awarded the Decatur Iron Works 20 center-dill reinforcements, and is inquiring for 20 passenger cars.

Municipal buying of cast iron pipe is less than was anticipated. Structural activity is greater than it was a few days ago, but the wire and wire product demand has declined.

MASON TIRE PROSPEROUS
AKRON, May 21.—Mason Tire & Rubber Company reports April business totaled \$825,000, a 13 per cent increase over April, 1923. Profits are showing a monthly increase. The plant at Akron, Ohio, is now in operation, and production is being gradually increased.

The thoughtful housewife is a liberal user of dairy products. She knows that milk and its products are Nature's most perfect food.

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Dyckwater 3311—For service call—Cherry 3325.
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DIVIDEND ACTION BY VIRGINIA ROAD NOT IN PROSPECT

Unfavorable Situation in Coal Industry Tends to Reduce Earnings

NEW YORK, May 21.—There is slight possibility that the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company will inaugurate dividend payments on its \$20,000,000 common stock this year, despite rumors reiterated the past year and a half.

The unfavorable situation in the coal industry and the doubtful outlook for the trade for the remainder of the year are the principal factors on which the controlling interests base opinions that a common dividend would be unwise at present. With bituminous comprising more than 80 per cent of revenue freight carried by Pittsburgh & West Virginia, continued slump in the coal business will probably affect traffic and earnings adversely.

The only factor conducive to common dividend action in 1924 would be an unexpected turn for the better in the coal situation in the immediate future, which would permit exceptional improvement in net earnings. Such improvement is apparently not now in sight.

Rumors that the faction opposed to common dividends had been removed by the recent change in management, whereby Frank E. Taplin, chairman of the board, has assumed the presidency, are incorrect.

Dividend Earned in 1923. The present management is working to round out the physical and financial structure into first-class shape, so that when a dividend rate is established on the common the road will be in position to maintain it.

For the first time since reorganization in 1916, Pittsburgh & West Virginia's earnings in 1923 were sufficient to support a dividend of \$1 annually, the rate mentioned as most likely. Including \$211,028 surplus of West Side Belt Railroad, a 2 1/2 mile subsidiary, earnings were \$1.56 a share on outstanding common.

The company received in addition last year a special dividend of \$480,000 from Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, a mining subsidiary. While it is understood the coal property is operating at a satisfactory rate, conditions of the market makes prospects of additional income from this source in 1924 very remote.

First Quarter Earnings. Ordinarily the road receives monthly dividends of \$20,000 from this source. Without the extra disbursement, but including West Side Belt's earnings, earnings were equal to only \$1.48 a share on the common.

In view of condition of the coal business, earnings of the railroad for the first quarter held up exceedingly well this year compared with 1923, and April is expected to show substantial results. Gross for the three months of \$257,145 topped a year ago by 13 per cent, but the gain was established during the first two months. March gross fell 5 per cent from last year, showing the first indication of the unfavorable trend in the coal business.

Net railway operating income for the quarter was \$1,000,000, a 7 per cent increase over the same period of 1923. \$357,725, but surplus after charges of \$430,574 was less than half as great as in the corresponding 1923 period. Gross for the month of April 21 vessels were launched on the Clyde with an aggregate tonnage of 34,114.

For the first four months of the year the output of the Clyde yards was a total of 139,856 tons, which shows a considerable advance on the figures for the corresponding period of 1923, when there were 25 launches, with a tonnage of 119,935. In 1913, which was a record period, the vessels launched numbered 68, representing 237,161 tons.

AMERICAN GAS STOCK DIVIDEND
PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—American Gas Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable in common stock on or about June 16 to stock of record June 15 to stock of the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

MARTIN-PARRY'S QUARTER
Martin-Parry Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1924, reports net profit of \$129,707 after interest and taxes equivalent to \$1.39 a share on 100,000 shares of no-par stock.

Markilo Markers and Cases
Quarterly Covers—Fine Quality
Tan, Brown, Tappan, Red, Blue, Green
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AMERICAN AUTO PLANTS IN EUROPE EXTREMELY BUSY

BRUSSELS, May 21.—Inquiries are being made by representatives of the General Export Corporation in the vicinity of Antwerp regarding a site for another European assembling plant to serve Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and occupied Germany. The Belgian Government is prepared to sign a contract with General Motors similar to that between itself and the Ford assembling plant covering conditions under which parts may be imported.

General Motors Copenhagen plant is assembling 40 cars a day and cannot supply continental demand. The Ford plant at Antwerp is being transferred to Hoboken, Belgium, where it will have room for expansion. Present production is 6000 cars annually.

CANADA'S BIG GAIN IN WATER POWER

Increasing Faster Than United States—Soon to Have 4,127,000 Horsepower

OTTAWA, May 21 (Special).—The recently published report of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts on the power situation in the New England states, in which the opinion is expressed that the needs of industry for power will have to be met partially by importation from Canada, has attracted attention here. It has also led to a comparison of the power developments in both countries, the results showing to the advantage of Canada.

The latest figures issued by the Dominion Water Power branch of the Department of the Interior show that in 1924, the installed turbine horsepower in Canada was 3,237,414, and that there was under construction and expected to be installed within two years 900,000 horsepower. The total would thus be 4,137,000 horsepower.

Official information received here is to the effect that on Jan. 1, 1924, the developed water power in the United States was 10,455,000 horsepower, while an extra 2,448,000 horsepower under construction expected to be completed within two years. This would bring the turbine installation, and thus under construction up to 12,903,000 horsepower.

Reduced to a per capita basis the installed turbine horsepower in Canada was 10.455 horsepower per capita, as compared with 9.5 in the United States. Turbine horsepower installed and under construction to be completed within two years in Canada is 149 per 1000 in Canada, compared with 118 in the United States.

SHIPBUILDING ON CLYDE IMPROVING

GLASGOW, May 19 (Special Correspondent).—There are brighter prospects for the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde. One of the government's light cruisers is to be built in a Glasgow shipyard, and the machinery for a vessel of a similar class has been placed there.

There are, however, apart from these orders, indications of an impetus in other directions. Evidence of that is the giving to Clyde yards of important mercantile orders of a private character. During the month of April 21 vessels were launched on the Clyde with an aggregate tonnage of 34,114.

For the first four months of the year the output of the Clyde yards was a total of 139,856 tons, which shows a considerable advance on the figures for the corresponding period of 1923, when there were 25 launches, with a tonnage of 119,935. In 1913, which was a record period, the vessels launched numbered 68, representing 237,161 tons.

SLIPPERS AND SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
An entirely new stock of Spring Shoes for Women and Girls
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THE HEART OF MINNEAPOLIS

ACTIVE BUYING IN HIDE MARKET

Trade Enters Summer Season in Strong Position With Stocks Low

Active buying in the packing hide market ranged through the whole of last week even though the demand for leather was more or less disappointing to the tanners, rising 135,000 hides going to the regular tanners. Such conditions served to keep the prices strong, but it is said by the larger traders, that were tanners to watch warehouse leather stocks instead of their tannery vats most of last week's business would be under careful consideration rather than under contracts.

While there has been an improving outlook for leather during the current month it is conspicuous only by comparison. For the increasing movement would draw but little comment in normal times. Nevertheless the packer market can be rated as technically strong for it enters the summer season with very low stock of hides pulled prior to April 1, and that month's product well sold up, therefore, packers may obtain an advance on May hides unless the demand for hides shows a big slump which is hardly probable during a mid-year period.

The slaughter is running under what it was in May, 1923, which fact helps the market that much more. Offerings from foreign buyers dropped off, as the market listed fractional advances. Shipments on back orders, however, were fairly heavy. Frigorific steers were active right through the week. Buenos Aires steers sold at 14¢ 1/2, Montevideo steers 15¢ and cows 11 1/2¢ C. A. F. New York City. Country hides are well sold up with offerings firm.

The strength of the hide market largely depends upon the steadiness of a foreign demand, the predictions of domestic buyers being that without it the packer market might not long hold to present quotations. Packer calf skins were held at rates which stifled trading, car load lots of May pull-offs were sold at 22¢, but failed to move and city skins are quoted at 19 1/2¢.

The following sales of packer hides were reported last week:
Sales—
\$7,500 Apr-May, native steers.....12 1/2¢ 185c
2,000 April, native steers.....11 1/2¢ 185c
2,000 March, native steers.....11 1/2¢ 185c
12,000 April-May, Colo steers.....12 1/2¢ 185c
12,500 Apr-May, hv Texas strs.....12c 17c
17,000 Apr-May, hv Texas strs.....11c 17c
17,000 May, branded cows.....10c 15 1/2¢
2,500 April, light native cows.....10 1/2¢ 15 1/2¢
11,000 Apr-May, hv native cows.....10c 15c
5,500 May, but branded steers.....12c 18c

VIVADOUS NEW DIRECTORS
Stockholders of V. Vivadous, Inc., have added Edwin C. Feigenspan and Adolph Pavensett to the board of directors. Other directors were re-elected except Alexander Levene, Morton H. Stern, H. C. MacBride and Carl L. Nelson.

ST. PAUL FINANCING
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$2,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and to pledge them from time to time as collateral security for short-term notes.

This is a Picture Age
It is a pleasure to hang pictures on your walls when you use
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
No Rust—No Damage to Walls
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Sole everywhere
10c pkts. In Canada 15c
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Schuneman's—Minnesota's Vacation Store
(You'll be going before long, too!)
A WAY to play! Off to the mountains, the lakes—off in a car on a vagabond tour—Minnesota's ten thousand lakes are calling you!

It'll soon be June, the time when the whole world begins shaking the shackles of business, of school, of the home—anticipating a rest. "It's all work and no play that makes Jack a dull boy," you know.

No matter where you live—when you are vacationing in Minnesota, remember that Schuneman's are tourist headquarters.

Excelsior Bay Hotel
Cafe
Excelsior on Beautiful Lake Minnetonka
FISH, CHICKEN and STEAK DINNERS
Drive out any time. 18 miles from MINNEAPOLIS on Stateway 12.

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Shop Three.....624 Fifth Ave. N.
Shop Four.....1003-1004 Plymouth Bldg.
THE HEART OF MINNEAPOLIS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE HAS HIGHER EARNINGS IN 1923

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reports net income of \$12,797,973 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, after tax and charges, equal after preferred dividends, to \$18.64 a share on \$48,586,200 common stock. This compares with \$15.60, or \$16.90 a share, in 1922.

Income account for year compares:
1923 1922
Gross.....\$20,251,731 \$17,832,544
Op exp tax etc.....55,235,858 64,390,321
Op inc.....14,446,425 14,432,923
Other inc.....4,964,225 21,828,171
Total inc.....24,375,759 19,344,891
Int. rent, etc.....7,715,917 7,734,618
Net inc.....16,659,842 11,610,273
Pfd divs.....9,835 9,835
Com divs.....6,824,004 6,824,004
Surplus.....7,984,294 7,984,294

NEW YORK CENTRAL INCOME MAINTAINED

The New York Central Railroad's net income of \$2,218,098 for the first quarter equals \$2.73 a share on \$298,232,295 capital stock outstanding compared with \$2.90, \$3.30 or \$3.32 a share on the \$268,080,000 capital stock outstanding in March 1923 quarter.

Income account compares as follows:
1924 1923
Op. revenues.....\$2,708,739 \$1,048,851
Net op. revenue.....20,541,251 20,788,597
Op. income.....14,722,406 16,952,839
Gross income.....20,804,225 21,828,171
Net income.....8,218,098 8,909,720
Dividends.....6,131,412 6,824,004
Other charges.....3,847,193 3,175,973
Surplus.....2,660,242 8,556,710

PROFITS OF WHITE MOTOR CO. DECLINE

CLEVELAND, May 21.—White Motor Company, it is estimated, earned approximately \$1,750,000 in the four months ended April 30, compared with \$2,100,000 for the corresponding period of 1923. Earnings for the first five months will undoubtedly exceed the entire \$4 a share dividend requirement for the year on 500,000 shares of stock. Business to date in 1924 is nearly equal to that for the corresponding period last year, shipments for the first quarter of 1924 being 2550, compared with 2600 in the first quarter in 1923 and 2299 for the last quarter of 1923.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
A drop of \$772,432 in earnings of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad is reported for the period from Jan. 1 to the second week in May.

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Only \$6.50 down and \$2.00 Per Week.
Copper dealer—corrosive to E. P. Emerson motor—Lousiana cyprus oil.
Clean clothes quickly—is easily cleaned to suit—none for free demonstration.

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Duluth is within a few hours' ride of Northwoods Playgrounds which have no equal. Write the Duluth Chamber of Commerce for further information.

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Schuneman's—Minnesota's Vacation Store
(You'll be going before long, too!)
A WAY to play! Off to the mountains, the lakes—off in a car on a vagabond tour—Minnesota's ten thousand lakes are calling you!

It'll soon be June, the time when the whole world begins shaking the shackles of business, of school, of the home—anticipating a rest. "It's all work and no play that makes Jack a dull boy," you know.

No matter where you live—when you are vacationing in Minnesota, remember that Schuneman's are tourist headquarters.

Excelsior Bay Hotel
Cafe
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FISH, CHICKEN and STEAK DINNERS
Drive out any time. 18 miles from MINNEAPOLIS on Stateway

STOCKS MOVE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET NEW YORK CURB NEW YORK BONDS

UPWARD TODAY

Short Covering in Industrials and Specialties—Coal Carriers Active

Stock prices developed an irregular tone at the opening of today's New York market, reflecting the play of opposing speculative forces for control. Some of the oil shares, including Standard issues, moved higher along with several in the steel group. Bethlehem led in advance in independent steel shares. Baldwin and Studebaker yielded slightly to selling pressure.

Buying of the coal carriers, including Delaware and Hudson, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron, stimulated an advance in the general market, which was accentuated by short covering in a number of industrials and specialties.

Cheapeake and Ohio reached 7 1/2, the highest level in 10 years. Delaware and Hudson rose 3 points, and gains of 1 to 2 points were registered by Du Pont, Republic Steel, Davison, and U. S. Industrial Alcohol. New York Dock, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, Pipe, Gulf States Steel and Baldwin.

Foreign exchanges opened steady. Rains in Demand. Steady accumulation of high grade railroad shares had a strengthening effect on the rest of the list, and prices slowly forced ahead. Despite the light volume of trading, Delaware and Hudson mounted 4 1/2 points to 1 1/2, the highest level of the year, the rise being accompanied by official demand for segregation of the road's coal properties was contemplated.

The break advance in Chesapeake and Ohio was attributed to reports that consolidation with "Nickel Plate" on a share-for-share basis was imminent. Such a merger would be tantamount to increasing Chesapeake & Ohio's dividend from 4 to 5 a share.

Announcement of an increase in automobile prices in the General Motors group imparted a firmer tone to motor shares, and several independent steel, oil, chemical and equipment issues scored moderate gains.

Call money opened at 3 percent. Weakness. United States Rubber common and first preferred and Goodrich preferred, which dropped 1 to 3 points, was ignored by the remainder of the list in the afternoon. United States Steel, Baldwin, American Can, United States Cast Iron Pipe and American Telephone sold well above their best prices of the forenoon.

Bond Prices Improved. Bond prices displayed moderate improvement in today's early trading as the favorable influence of easy money counteracted the market's fears that passage of the National Tax bill would increase the Nation's tax burden.

Investment railroad issues shared in the demand for stock of these carriers, with considerable buying in Illinois Central, Chesapeake & Ohio and Southern Pacific bonds.

New York traction issues and a number of industrial shares, including DuPont, Steel, Wick, and others, were under selling pressure. Reports were circulated in Wall Street that the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company might call its \$30,000,000 7 percent bonds issue in 1921 before maturity, taking advantage of easy money conditions to borrow at a lower rate.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES FIRMER

CHICAGO, May 21.—Less favorable crop reports from the southwest and west, together with export buying at Liverpool, gave the wheat market a firm tone here at upward swing today during the early dealings. The opening ranged from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 higher, with July 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 and August 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Corn and oats were firmer in sympathy with wheat and as a result of meagerness of receipts. After opening unchanged to 1/2 higher, July 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 and August 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Oats made a slight general advance. Oats started at a shade lower to 1/2 higher, July 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 and later hardened all around. Provisions were weaker.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

The following securities were sold at auction today:

- 100 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Brookline City Ry. Com. 60
- 100 Boston Athlete's Life Ins. 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Columbia Natl. Life Ins. 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Cambridge Gas Light, new 5 1/2
- 100 New Hampshire Gas & Electric 2 1/2
- 100 United States Fount. 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Lowell Electric Co. 2 1/2
- 100 Tampa Electric Co. 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Second Natl. Bk. Boston 3 1/2
- 100 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Plymouth County Ry. 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 Lowell Electric Co. 2 1/2
- 100 Hamilton of Boston 4 1/2
- 100 Parker Wire Goods 1 1/2
- 100 Tampa Electric Co. 100% off 14 1/2
- 100 New Bedford Gas & Electric 1 1/2
- 100 Blackstone Val. Gas-Elec. 1 1/2

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, May 21.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle.—Receipts 3000; beef steers, yearlings and fat stock 1000; killing weight, 100 to 1200; medium, 100 to 1200; light, 100 to 1200; heavy, 100 to 1200; yearlings, 100 to 1200; calves, 100 to 1200; hogs, 100 to 1200; sheep, 100 to 1200.

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for various companies like Am. Can., Am. Tel. & Tel., Am. Tobacco, etc.

LESS ACTIVITY IN COTTON SPINNING

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Cotton spinning during April was less active than during March, and showed a heavy decline from April a year ago, the Census Bureau's monthly spinning activity report, issued today, showed. The average of 173 spindles in place compared with 173,000,000 in April a year ago, or an average of 236 for April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April, 1924, numbered 173,000,000, an average of 173 spindles in place compared with 173,000,000 in April a year ago, or an average of 236 for April last year.

The average number of spindles operated at some time during the month compared with 37,761,870 and 32,392,171 in March this year and 1923, respectively, and 35,515,791 in April last year.

LONDON DRY GOODS STORES PROSPERING

Net profits of the big London retail dry goods stores, after payment of interest on their debt, are higher in 1923 than in any year since 1913, except the two boom years in 1919 and 1920, figures for 15 selected stores, as reported to the London Life Insurance Company of New York, amounted to an exchange of \$1,262,000 compared with \$1,099,000 in 1922.

AUTO-LITE COMPANY REPORTS EARNINGS

The report of Electric Auto-Lite for the four months ended April 30, 1924, shows net earnings of \$1,000,000, interest, depreciation and taxes, equivalent to \$2.77 a share earned on the company's 250,000 shares of no-par common stock.

During 1924 to date the company has retired \$210,500 par value of its first preferred stock, thereby reducing the amount outstanding to \$1,000,000. The company expects to wipe out the entire funded indebtedness within the next 12 months.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Joseph J. Mooney was elected president and the Association of Manufacturers of the Automobile Industry at the annual meeting held in New York City last night.

A contract for 24 locomotive boilers for South African State Railways has been secured by a German firm which bid considerably under the other competitors. The amount of raw material will be imported from Germany.

By a vote of 16 to 9, the Massachusetts Senate substituted a bill for an act to amend the law relating to the operation of motor vehicles, which would drive many street railways outside of Boston out of business.

The situation in Essen, Germany, is approaching a crisis on account of the mine workers' strike. Besides 600,000 miners out of their 400,000 have become public charges. The Government is being urged to bring opposing parties together, as food supplies are near exhaustion.

CANADIAN PIG IRON OUTPUT. TORONTO, May 21.—April production of pig iron and ferro alloys in Canada set a record for the current year at 167,000 tons, compared with 137,875 tons in 1923. Output of pig iron for the first four months of 1924 was 670,000 tons, compared with 618,000 tons in 1923.

COPPER A BIT FIRMER. The higher trend in the copper market brought out some fresh orders for both domestic and foreign copper. Prices are now quoted at 1 1/2 cents for nearby, 1 1/4 cents for 15 days, and 1 1/2 cents for 30 days.

NEW YORK CURB

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, etc.

NEW YORK BONDS

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various bonds like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

NEW YORK COTTON

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various cotton grades like Middling, etc.

COST OF LIVING LESS

Living costs decreased 8-10 of 1 percent from the National Living Cost Index for April, 1924, compared with 1923. The index for April, 1924, was 100.0, compared with 100.0 in April, 1923.

GASOLINE CUT IN OMAHA

NEW YORK, May 21.—Price of gasoline in Omaha, Neb., has been cut 17 cents a gallon, by the Omaha National City Bank, which is the city's largest dealer in gasoline.

NEW YORK CREDIT FOR SWEDEN

NEW YORK, May 21.—Through agreement with the Swedish national debt office, the National City Bank has arranged a one-year revolving credit for \$25,000,000 for the Kingdom of Sweden.

FRANKLIN TO SUSPEND

STRACUSE, May 21.—Effective Thursday, May 23, the Franklin Manufacturing Company will temporarily suspend production of Franklin cars, due to general conditions in the automobile industry. Inventory will be taken during the idle period.

MAY COTTON RISES SHARPLY

NEW YORK, May 21.—Members of the New York Cotton Exchange will vote next Friday on the question of closing the exchange on May 31 following Memorial Day.

NEW HIGH FOR LONDON SILVER

LONDON, May 21.—Bar silver today hit 34 1/2, up 1/2, and forward 34 1/2, up 1/2. The spot price is a new high for the year.

PAN HANDLE REFINING

Pan Handle Refining and Refining Corp. for the quarter ended March 31, 1924, net income of \$188,635 available for common stockholders, compared with \$155,000 in the 1923 period.

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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various Boston stocks like Am. Can., Am. Tel. & Tel., etc.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p. m.

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various Boston curb stocks like Am. Can., Am. Tel. & Tel., etc.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low May 21

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various Liberty Bonds like U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low May 21

Table with multiple columns showing prices for various foreign bonds like Am. Can., Am. Tel. & Tel., etc.

CALIFORNIA TOURIST TRAVEL
CHICAGO, May 21—Golden State Limited of the Rock Island will be operated in the sections eastbound from Los Angeles, May 22, when reduced summer fares to Chicago become effective. It is estimated 10,000 to 300,000 people now visit California annually.

BROWN TO ENTER A FORMIDABLE TEAM

A Few Stars and Many Ordinary

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21 (Special)—Brown University will enter a formidable team, consisting of a few individual stars and a vast wealth of ordinary performers with potential powers, in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and

The Brown team has not had a very successful season up to date. But three meets have been held, of which two went down as defeats. On April 26, the Wesleyan team collected a convincing downed the Brown team in a closely-contested dual meet by a narrow margin. On May 3, the university met Bowdoin College in another dual meet at Brunswick, Me., and again met with defeat. On May 10, the Brown team triumphed over Wesleyan University at Middletown. The record of one victory and two defeats is not an impressive one, but with the material on hand, it is

This is the first year the Coach Fred Powers has had charge of the Brown athletes, and his slight progress this year gives great promise for future development. Coach Powers came from Worcester Academy, where he had been a star athlete. Among the college stars who had their first instructions from the former Worcester member are Anton Hulman '248, the star Yale hurdler and football end, and W. L. Tibbets '26, the Harvard star.

Brown has a splendid freshman team this year, and with the material to be gained from this team next year, the student body is confident that Brown will soon be returning to the place in

The outstanding star on the Brown team is Capt. W. I. Reid '24, who has held the title of national standing broad jump champion for four years. In the running broad jump he does consistently over 25 ft., while this is not enough to give him in the standing jump, probably be counted on to gain him a place in the final standing. 'Beside being a point scorer in the leaps, Captain Reid is a very fast 100-yard dash man, having placed in this event consistently all year.

The half-mile event will see another of Brown's feature men entered in Joe Nuttall, who has been the only one to suffer a one-lap defeat in this event in the course of four years, and should give some of the leaders a keen struggle for first place in this race. He runs the race consistently in around 25 minutes.

W. L. Nevins, 25, captain-elect of the Brown team, is the favorite to win the strongest man available in the one-mile run, but it is not probable that he will place in the New England intercollegiate, as this distance is too short

for Nevens to run with the greatest success. He is somewhat lacking in speed, whereas a four or five-mile run gives him more chance to display his endurance.

In the high hurdles, G. H. Needham '26 and J. C. McOsker '26, are the two strongest contenders. Needham has been doing consistent work in the high jumps all season, and McOsker, who is behind Needham's times, around 16 seconds, may or may not be enough to give him a place in the meet at Boston. But it is the low hurdles that he will make his best bid for a place. He has been winning them regularly, and does comparatively much faster time over the longer route.

Brown has three very promising shot putters in J. O. Talbot '26, H. P. Metzger '25, and S. P. Metzger '25. All three of these men have been doing close to the mark in the shot put, and are in the

close competition should be able to better this mark. Talbot in particular shows rare promise in this line. He is a big fellow, and with further development and added experience should be able to catch the record of the other two. He should certainly place in the event in the meet at Boston. The Metzger brothers have been doing almost as far as Talbot, and at the last minute might come through with pointers. Talbot is the only one of the team who is being Brown's leading hammer thrower through the season. J. H. Cogan '26 has been doing the best work with the discus for the Brown team, and with Coach Powers' instructions, should develop rapidly. The 110 yard hurdles race is the only one in which the Brown team is not represented. The field is

Brown's greatest strength lies, however, in the javelin throw. Here E. L. Fellman '25 is a tower of strength, and will be sure to take a place in this event at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet. He placed third in the javelin, and should be able to better that mark this year. He has been throwing the javelin consistently around 170 feet.

Brown has no entries in the high jump or pole vault, who will be able to take the lead in these events any competition. It may be seen, therefore, that Brown's greatest strength lies in the running events up to the mile, the low hurdles, the shot put and the javelin throw.

WORK ON U. S. HOUSING QUARTERS PLEASING

PARIS, May 21.—Work on the Chateau Rouquencourt near Versailles which will house the American Olympic athletes during June and July, is progressing favorably. In the opinion of Col. A. G. Mills, vice-president of the American Olympic Committee, who visited the chateau yesterday.

Colonel Mills expressed himself as satisfied with the work done on preparations to receive the American athletes. The work is being done under the supervision of Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Hos-

kins, a friend of Col. R. M. Thompson, head of the American Olympic Committee, who accompanied Colonel Mills on his inspection tour yesterday.

The stables are ready to receive polo ponies while the barracks and dining room for athletes as well as the recreation hall being erected on the estate of Prince Murat are progressing favorably and will be ready about June 10.

COURT TENNIS IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 21.—Play was begun yesterday in the court tennis tournament, in which competitors from France, Great Britain and the United States entered. In the doubles Hon. O. N. Bruce and E. M. Baerlein, England, defeated Harry Clark

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THE HOME FORUM

Among the Summer Isles With Stoddard

ASES of the sea, emerald-green upon an indigo blue, are those coral atolls of the southern ocean, those summer isles of the Pacific whose call has sounded so insistently through many centuries. To them, in fact or fancy, has journeyed every one of us, poet or peasant, wanderer or custom-bound, everyone who at some time has felt the longing

"To burst all links of habit—there to wander far away,
On from island unto island at the gateway of the day—"

where there are

"Larger constellations burning, mellow moons and happy skies,
Breadths of tropic shade and palms in clusters, knots of Paradise."

The tale-bearers of the summer isles have necessarily been many, from Herman Melville to Jack London. The pictures they have painted have ranged from the fantastic to the sordid; we have been given much romance and less fact. A happy combination of the two has seemed to be almost uniformly beyond the capabilities, or perhaps, beyond the desires of them all, excepting Herman Melville, and after him Charles Warren Stoddard. Indeed Stoddard himself, famed chronicler of the South Seas that he was, declared that only Melville and Stoddard had come anywhere near to doing them justice within the bounds of truthfulness.

Today Melville's "Typee" is a piece of literature to fascinate. But it tells of a day too far in the past to be a chronicle of the South Seas as they are now. Stoddard, on the other hand, is nearer our own time; much of what he described is not materially different at this moment. And if we wander with him among the summer isles, remembering that he ever pays full tribute to beauty and romance without transcending the truth, we shall then, I think, know something of those fair places in the South Seas. In the "South Sea Idylls," Stoddard set forth in terms of fiction the charms which summoned Stevenson and many another. Writing from York Harbor, Howells paid the "Idylls" a high tribute. "They are," he declared, "the lightest, sweetest, freshest, wildest things that ever were written about the life of the summer ocean. One does these things but once, if one ever does them, but you have done them once for all. No one need ever write of the South Seas again." Thus, it might seem, the last word had been said about the isles of the South Pacific.

The accuracy of such a sweeping pronouncement is, of course, largely a matter of opinion. But it is fairly certain that none since Stoddard has written better on the subject, if as well. Except we follow in his literal

perate leap from the clouds and buried themselves in the forests hundreds of feet below."

Here is the typical coral atoll of the South Seas:

"A green oasis blossomed before us—a garden in perfect bloom, girdled about with creamy waves. Within its coral structure, pendulous bows trailed in the glassy waters; from its hidden bowers spiced airs stole down upon us; above all the triumphant

No beauty beauty overthrows,
But every joy its season knows,
And all enchanted hours prepare
Enchantment for tomorrow's wear.

Who in the just society
That walks with him this hour can see
But shadows of another bliss
Loose both that delight and this.

Thrill

Grieve not the parting day, for soon
The nightingales will sing the moon
Climbing the track that now the sun
Leaves when the songs of day are done.

And grieve not when her beauty pales,
And silence keeps the nightingales
For that eclipse again will bring
The sun with all his birds to sing.
—John Drinkwater, in "Seeds of Time."

On Being Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE incident related in Matthew's gospel of one who came to inquire of the Master the way to eternal life well illustrates the constancy with which Christ Jesus turned to God as the source of all good. "Why callest thou me good?" he asked the inquirer, "there is none good but one, that is, God." What a lesson in humility may be learned from Jesus' denial of personal goodness, and from his recognition of God, the infinite Father, as the only one entitled to be called good! Notwithstanding this explicit lesson of the Master, how prone are mortals to attribute good to persons, looking upon men as both the source of goodness and the channel for its expression. And of those who are loyally devoted to the promotion of good in human experience, it is safe to say that a great majority have no clear understanding of the true significance of their acts, or of the source of their good impulses, or of their far-reaching effects in establishing God's kingdom on earth. Is it not passing strange that mortals have been so prone to overlook the definite teachings of the sacred Scriptures regarding this and many other details of life?

The Apostle James was convinced of the source of all good, for he recognized God as the only source, knowing that every good and perfect gift came from above. In speaking of goodness in its relation to God, on page 286 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues good is the term for God. The Scriptures declare all that He made to be good, like Himself,—good in Principle and in idea. Therefore the spiritual universe is good, and reflects God as He is."

There is among mankind a common impulse to do good,—a desire, as Thoreau has said, not only to be good but to be good for something. Given the purpose to do and to be good, men have found great difficulty in knowing just what good is, and how good can be accomplished. Through the teachings of the Bible in the light of Christian Science, the problem is being solved for many, who find in Mrs. Eddy's teachings a satisfactory explanation of good and a successful means of its attainment. Christian Science affirms that good is an attribute or quality of God, and therefore is spiritual; also, that since God is omnipresent, good is likewise everywhere,—infinite.

Furthermore, Christian Science holds that as man is God's likeness, expressing and reflecting the divine qualities, man partakes of God's nature. Thus, characteristic features of the mediocrity of the world. Now it is a dense forest that greets the eye; now it is the black outline of the city of Düsseldorf with its watchtower and other buildings, with its "Silver Lion" inn from which the weary travelers flee in haste; now it is the famous Rhine, the "cool, refreshing Rhine" on which they venture with a broad sail and rowing also; now it is the vast and ancient city of Cologne, seen in the imagination only, but none the less plainly, to the last of its ancient churches and chapels, to its hundred-year-old university, its fair market-place, its stupendous senate-house.

Here is Burgundy, beloved of faithful Denys, Burgundy with its delightful, home-like inns and others. Here is Lorraine, here the Great German cities of Nürnberg and Augsburg, here the plains of Lombardy. Venice is drawn with profuse detail, Rome with more. And this is but half the journey. Detail follows detail, and the characters are not lost in it, but move with it to the end. The whole is blended with a rare quality—suspense. Thus the history from the musty chronicle is retold, touched with animation and light. A master's work indeed—this crowded, colorful canvas.

Two Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST

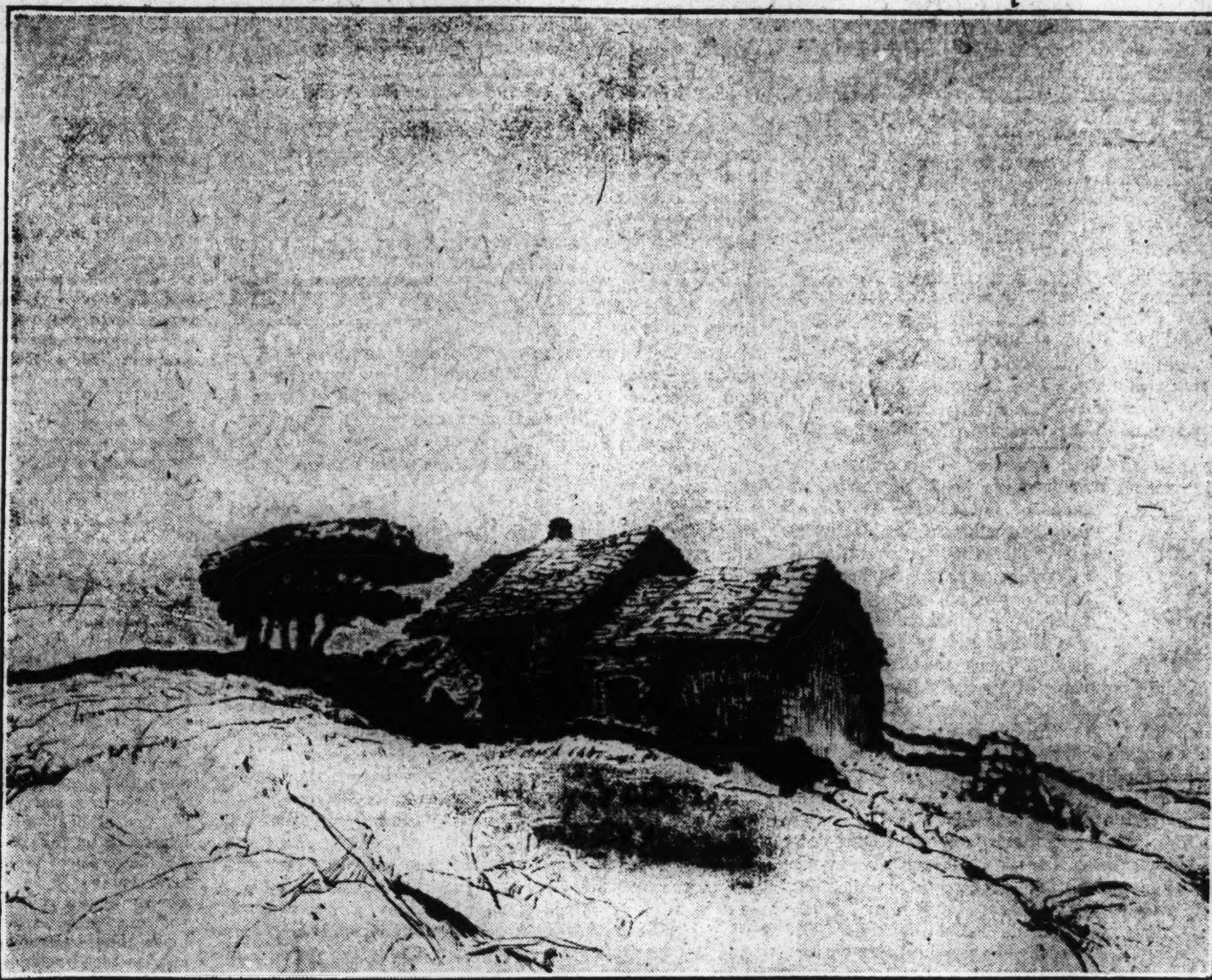
The locust is a lovely dream:
Tossing fragrance from its flowers,
Hanging in translucent showers,
Pearly white;
And its green leaf-laces seem
Scintillating sunny light
On a sky of deepest hue—
Crisply blue.

PLUM

But late the spruces held the snow
Like dainty bloom on every bough:
Its fluff is on the plum tree now,
Rose-hued as with the sunset's glow.
—Celia Pratt.

In the Chaparral Belt

There is no law preventing me from taking as my own the beauty of my neighbors' hills and the far stretches of the mountain slopes. It is yours also for the taking, so let us rejoice when April and May clothe the hill-sides with gold and purple and crimson. When lavender and white of the ceanothus are dominant colors, then we will say, "Let it be April all the year and always ceanothus time." Multitudes visit Japan in cherry blossom time. We may never be able to go that far afield in search of the thousand beauties of springtime, yet we live in the chaparral belt and find in our own hills a very Garden of the Gods. Prove it by climbing the mountains in May when the slopes are yellowed with the gold of the monkey flower, blued with lupine, snow-like with the flowers of the white sage and crimsoned with mountain phlox; the new green foliage glistening in the morning sun after a night of fog. The months as they pass give changing shades of color that man might not tire of monotony, even in beautiful flowers.—Dana W. Bartlett, in "The Bush Affaire."



"Wuthering Heights." From an Etching by Percy Smith

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

footsteps, we may not see the summer isles as we shall see them through his pages. Of Tahiti, loveliest of all islands of the sea, where

"Droops the heavy-blossomed bower,
hangs the heavy-fruited tree—
Summer isles of Eden lying in dark
purple spheres of sea."

he wrote:

"Long, low coral reefs, with a strip of garden glorifying them; rocks towering out of the sea; palm-crowned, foam-fringed wreaths of verdure cast upon the bosom of the ocean, forever fragrant in their imperishable beauty; and above and beyond all, gorgeous and glorious Tahiti! Every hour, as we approached, she grew more and more beautiful, as though she were some lovely fruit or flower, swiftly and magically coming to maturity. I do not wonder that the crew of the 'Bounty' mutinied, when ordered to make sail and turn their backs on Tahiti."

Wandering about on what he called "vagabond pilgrimages to nowhere in particular," Stoddard came to know these isles that sparkle in the southern ocean as the star-dust in the tropical sky, and no less brilliantly, from Honolulu to Rarotonga, and from Papeete to the Solomons. He frequently went penniless by choice, accurately anticipating a closer intimacy with the native life than the tourist ever gains. For your tourist knows only that which is provided for him in advance, the stereotyped "sights" of the beaten track. Of the veritable South Seas he grasps nothing, any more than in another part of the world. It is the wanderer who finds what is worth seeing and recording. And in Tahiti, moreover, Stoddard found hospitality lavish everywhere. "As I wandered," he says, "from most native houses came the invitation to enter and eat. Night after night I found my bed in the corner of some dwelling whither I had been led by the master of it, with unaffected grace. It was not simply showing me to a spare room, but rather unrolling the best mat and turning everything to my account so long as it pleased me to tarry."

The Marquesas group, named for an English nobleman more than a century and a half ago, yet retains most of the primitive charm of those days. It lies midway between Tahiti and the Equator, and it is the scene of "Typee," Stoddard himself gracefully said that Melville "took the heart out of the Marquesas," leaving nothing for anyone else to write about. Most world-rovers deem this group of islands the fairest of all the fairylands of the globe. "We saw the mists melt away," wrote Stoddard, of the approach to Nukahiva, "like a veil swept from before the face of a dusky Venus just rising from the waves. The island seemed to give out a kind of magnetic heat that made our very blood tingle. We gravitated toward it with an impulse almost irresistible. . . . Valleys lay here and there, running back from the shore with green and inviting vistas; slim waterfalls made one des-

palm trees clashed their melodious branches like a chorus with cymbals." Reading such a description one can, it seems, hear the sound of the surf on the inclosing reef, catch the fragrance of spicy trees and rich-budded flowers. And as this fairy isle faded from the view of those on board the slow-moving, wind-propelled vessel, "down went the swarthy sun into his tent of clouds; the waves were of amber; the fervid sky was flushed; it looked as though something splendid were about to happen up there, and that it could hardly keep the secret much longer. Then came the purplest twilight, and then the sky blossomed all over with the biggest, ripest, goldenest stars—such stars as hang like fruits 'in sun-faded orchards, such stars as lay a track of fire in the sea, such stars as rise and set over mountains and beyond low green capes, like young moons, everyone of them."

Every traveler in the Tropics knows what a wonderful thing nightfall is at sea; and how, through the fast-fading darkness, the stars seem to burst forth as though flung from some sky-traveling rocket. And at night the islands seemed to hang suspended, like the stars themselves, between velvet sky and somber ocean.

"O, summer isles, the rich sea's rich bequest
Unto her mermen, that with rare display
Meltest the souls of those whose hearts are gray.
Like the warm wave that fawns upon thy breast."

Beautiful sirens, thou whose palm-plumed crests
Gem the horizon like an emerald spray
Plucked from perennial paradise away
And lost forever, yet forever blest!"

M. T. G.

Alligators

None discover aught of beauty in them; yet they were once worshiped as gods.

They were not of this world, in truth, but of another—the Antediluvian world of monsters and dragons, and vast swamps broader than continents—where there were frogs larger than oxen, and alligators longer than the serpent slain by the army of Regulus.

The Ichthyosaurus, the Pterodactyl, the Megatherium, the Plesiosaurus—have passed away with the Antediluvian world. This strange being, with its dull cuirass marked like the trunks of the primeval tree-ferns, still endures—although new strata have been formed since the birth of his species—although the monstrous vegetation has been transformed to beds of coal.

Alligator, crocodile, or cayman—it matters little—they alike belong to the age before which history began. And looking upon them, must not one dream of the sacred Ganges and the most ancient Nile—of South American rivers that flow by dead palaces buried in the vegetation of virgin forests—of dead civilizations—of Karnak and Thebes and Crocodolopolis—of empires and of races that have been swallowed up by time? The world has changed, but the Giant Lizard changes not.—Laf-cadio Hearn, in "Creole Sketches."

M. R. PERCY SMITH'S delightful set of five etchings in which he has embodied his conception of the Brontë country and more especially of that spirit which Emily Brontë voiced so forcefully in "Wuthering Heights" furnish an interpretation by the needle such as the work of few writers has received. Not only is his technique exceptionally fine, but one feels that behind the pictorial rendering there lies the very atmosphere and essence of this weird place and of the people whose lives were spent there. The artist seems to have attained the same intimate relation between himself and the novelist as there is or should be between the perfect musician and the composer whose name graces his program.

The City and Its Harbor

We believe in you, great harbor,
And great city;
We believe in your courage,
Your toil,
And your dreams. . . .

We believe that you shall be victorious,
great harbor and city.
We believe in your To-morrow.
Yet there are some

Who have not had faith in you,
Seeing only the driftwood
Floating beside some ancient wooden dock.
Not seeing

Your clean, new granite docks and piers—
Headless of your white stone towers
Against the summer skies,
Neglecting to see the
Tantalizing tide come rolling in to your distant sandy beaches.

We have also beheld your new and splendid monuments of granite,
And your glorious buildings
Dedicated to the service of the people.

We love you, great harbor and city,
Your continual work of improvement
and reconstruction.
We have watched your subways and foundations

Being built by day and night;
Weirdly wonderful at night,
With torches and electric lamps
Casting strange shadows
On the structural work
In the midst of the cavernous rock ledges

Far, far below the street level.
And by day we have watched your steel-girded sky-scrappers being built,
Away up into the clouds,
With their lofty steel beams and projecting girders

Silhouetted against the sky. . . .
We have been refreshed and rested
in your parks,
Uplifted and inspired by your energy
and strength and patience;
And we have seen you striving
and toiling in your search
For the truth
And the light

We believe in you, for we know that
Where there is a granite monument
There also is a builder's dream.
—William Cary Sanger, in "The City
Toil and Dreams."

A Master's Canvas

Some masters in fiction love a large canvas. They revel in it and stroke in their background with a care and detail that makes it second only to their figures. Thus Charles Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth" is drawn against the whole of fifteenth century Europe.

His living characters, resurrected from a musty Latin chronicle, move with exceeding naturalness in a world as animate as they. We call it background for want of a happier term, but do not underestimate it for all that. It is as if this master had the dual talents of Gainsborough and executed both portraiture and landscape with equal skill.

We see the heroine first, as Gerard does, dressed in plain russet cloth, with snow-white lawn covering her neck. Her headress, not the pile of lawn or linen usually seen in fifteenth century Holland, but "an open network of silver cord with silver spangles at the interstices" reveals her wealth of glossy auburn hair, rolled in front into solid waves, behind a luxurious and shapely mass. Thus we see her even to the tear in her violet eye, and her two white supple hands and taper fingers, as she, her aged father and her new-found friend sup beside the road within a league of Rotterdam.

In Rotterdam is the court of Duke Philip the Good, a scene of Oriental luxury. Margaret, the daughter of Peter Brandt of the little town of Sevenbergen, enters the courtyard, moves past table loaded with rich food and gorgeous plate, past guests in costly costumes, past minstrels with their lutes. In all the light and life and color of the scene she is not lost. The setting sun darts its fire through the fountain, shedding a glory on "fair faces, snowy beards, velvet, satin, jewelled hilts, glowing gold, gleaming silver, and sparkling glass." And there in the midst is the russet-clad maiden courtesying with a deep and graceful obeisance to the Duke, seated at a table, served with fifteen many-colored soups in little silver bowls. It is background and more, a daring thing and yet how superbly done.

With his hero the treatment is even bolder. The young calligrapher is introduced as he leaves his native town of Terkou to visit Rotterdam, see the Duke, and receive the prize for his writing. He wears, of course, his holiday suit, "a doublet of silver-gray cloth with sleeves, and a jerkin of the same over it, but without sleeves," tight-fitting buckskin hose, and pointed shoes. The hat which covers his flowing golden hair is pinned to his back between his shoulders and furthermore, is tied by a purple-silk ribbon which plays its part in the first meeting with Margaret Brandt. Thus Gerard Ellasoon reaches Rotterdam to mingle in the courtyard scene in much the same fashion as the maid from Sevenbergen, apart and yet not apart from it.

In a somewhat less spectacular costume he begins his flight to Italy, to Rome. He has his first encounter, with a foreign inn at the German "Star of the Forest." He meets with the Burgundian soldier who is to prove his faithful comrade for a part of the long journey. They fare forth together from straggling village to straggling village, from reeking inn to reeking inn. The canvas becomes more and more crowded, to include all the striking

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes in another column of this page today a very vigorous statement of the position of the Pacific coast Japanese exclusionists. It is a straightforward and uncompromising declaration of the point of view of those who have led Congress into its recent action, and is not more extreme than the ordinary utterances of people cherishing these convictions. The Monitor, while disapproving of many of the writer's conclusions, regards the matter as susceptible of intelligent argument, and is glad to give space to so clear a statement of the attitude of this faction in American opinion.

But by way of explaining its own attitude, the Monitor would like to make it clear that at no time has it opposed, or even deprecated, the exclusion of the Japanese. The extent of this immigration at one time threatened to overwhelm the native population of California, and the people of that and adjacent states were perfectly justified in attempting to protect themselves against such an invasion, peaceful though it was. We feel that it is none too early for the people of the eastern states, with the aid of the federal Government, to endeavor to protect themselves against a similar invasion of immigrants who, to our mind, are quite as undesirable as the Californians think the Japanese to be.

But we have disapproved, and still do disapprove, of the method adopted by Congress to meet the Japanese menace. It is certain that this method is highly offensive to a Nation with whom the United States should take especial pains to remain on terms of peace and amity, and even of intimate friendship. With Japan, Great Britain, and the United States of America in accord, the Pacific Ocean, which war prophets predict is to be the theater of the next great conflict, would be kept as peaceful as its name implies; and it was therefore as unwise as it was discourteous for the United States Congress to brand this intelligent and progressive Japanese people with a stigma only applicable to the most uncivilized and barbarous of Asiatic tribes.

And in the second place, it is more than doubtful whether the exclusion law will effect that complete stoppage of Japanese immigration which its promoters desire. The frontier of the United States, open to incomers, is a long one, north, south, and west. The opportunities for smuggling Japanese into the country are practically illimitable. Mexico is open to their entrance, and only an amount of border patrolling which ought not to be forced upon the National Government can prevent a host of Japanese entering by that gate. It is to be borne in mind that the passage of this legislation frees the Japanese Government itself from the slightest moral responsibility. The former gentlemen's agreement is abrogated, because the Congress of the United States chose to be ungentlemanly. It is indeed not entirely improbable that the Japanese Government itself may find a certain sense of relief in the fact that it is no longer, either by direct commitment or by implication, compelled to check the endeavors of its people to find entrance to the United States. Our correspondent insists that the Japanese Government never honestly sought to enforce the gentlemen's agreement. In making that statement he is at variance with many capable observers, and indeed with the official statistics. Figures furnished to The Christian Science Monitor by the United States Bureau of Immigration, and published on April 16, showed that in the years 1922 and 1923, more Japanese left the United States than entered. The statistics offered by our correspondent we are unable to verify. It seems doubtful, however, in view of the Government reports as to the number of Japanese now in the country, that the volume of births is as large as he alleges.

As a legislative problem this issue presumably is settled. While the President has not yet indicated his attitude upon the bill as passed, the apparent tendency of the Republicans in Congress to refuse support to Mr. Coolidge's policies gives no reason to believe that a veto would be sustained. Further discussion of the merit of the legislation is but futile. All that is left now is for the country, and particularly for the Pacific coast, to watch the operation of the new law and to see how far it shall justify, after two or three years' test, the high anticipation of the group of men who put it over.

PREMIER MACKENZIE KING's success in uniting the Progressive group with the Liberals in support of the Government's policy of freer trade should tend to give a new interest to Canadian politics.

Livelier Politics in Canada

The Progressives represent particularly the freer trade demand of the Canadian west. In the last general election they eliminated the Conservatives from the three prairie provinces. They very nearly did the same thing for the Liberal Party. Saskatchewan, that is, sent only one Liberal, while but two were elected in Winnipeg with one Labor representative; Calgary also elected a Labor representative and an Independent with equally radical views. Otherwise the prairie provinces are represented in the federal House entirely by Progressive members. There are Progressives, too, from most of the other provinces, and this Progressive leaven has undoubtedly helped to liven up the Liberal Party.

In the conclusion of an able speech at the closing of the budget debate, the Dominion Prime Minister held out hope of still more progress to be made, following upon this year's steps toward freer trade, when he declared that the Government had not yet finished its work. "We have a lot more to do," he added, "we have only started upon what we hope to be able to do for this country." Since the Liberal Administration took office, a conserva-

tive element in the party has tended to retard forward movement. But in recent months some of the conservatives on the Liberal side have withdrawn from association with the Government. Others may go, as the Liberal policy is developed. Far from weakening the Administration, however, such resignations should tend to strengthen it: the gain of closer union with the Progressive forces means more to the Prime Minister than the apparent loss due to the withdrawal of some members who have hitherto called themselves Liberal.

The Government has to reckon with the possibility of an alignment of vested interests behind the Conservative Party. It has been the traditional policy of business organizations in Canada, however, to keep out of active politics. Some interests have supported both parties more or less impartially. During the election campaign on the reciprocity treaty of 1911 there seemed to be a tendency among vested interests to unite against the Liberal policy, but experience since has given many Canadian business men cause to doubt the wisdom of that negative vote. A policy of negation in another general election in Canada would be about as likely to succeed as the policy of "tranquillity" did in Great Britain last year. It would last about as long. The Canadian people want action, and the Government's Liberal policy this session is simply a response to the pressure of public opinion.

THERE has already been presented in the columns of this paper convincing corroborative proof of the claim made by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, that "an overwhelming majority of the teachers and educators of our country believe in bringing up all children not to use alcohol in any form." Dr. Eliot's views were the first to be received by the Committee of 1000 for Law Enforcement in response to a circular letter sent to 150 colleges after Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University appeared before the Missouri Society of New York as an advocate of modification of the law. Dr. Eliot takes direct issue with Dr. Butler upon what must appear to be the chief contention raised. He insists that complete enforcement is in sight, and that statements to the contrary should neither dishearten the friends of the law nor bring additional support to the advocates of nullification.

Dr. Eliot, perhaps to the disappointment of Columbia's president, does not share the belief that unless Dr. Butler's statements are challenged their influence on the public will be serious. No such voluntary assertions as those made, he believes, will have any tendency to prove that American constitutional government has failed. No sincere student of conditions will be misled by statements which are not justified by the facts. The facts cited by Dr. Eliot are those supplied, as he shows, "by manufacturers, physicians, nurses, and social workers," who testify that "the improvement in the condition of the population at large since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted is so potent that it will soon convince the majority of the American population, both native and foreign, that the complete disuse of alcoholic drinks will result in enormous benefits to any people that accomplishes it."

This testimony offered by the venerable president emeritus of Harvard is in line with that given by many eminent educators and presented in a previous issue of the Monitor. By this testimony the attitude of college men and students in many parts of the United States is shown. That they are in full sympathy with the law is established by overwhelming evidence. In the brief presented there is not the slightest encouragement to the law breaker or the designing advocate of nullification. Reflecting such a wholesome united sentiment, indorsed and approved by the churches and an overwhelming majority of the fathers and mothers of the land, no real issue remains. Neither political party, as Dr. Eliot so wisely observes, would venture to put a wet plank in its platform.

If enforcement is no longer a social issue, if it cannot be dignified as a political issue, surely it will be found difficult to array a respectable phalanx in opposition to the existing law. The American people have no patience with those who insist that their deliberate mandate can be defied and overridden by the defenders of selfish interests. In the minds of the great majority of Americans the saloon has been effectively outlawed.

LANDLORDISM and tenancy seem the inevitable companions of industrialized growth, and both are shown by recent statistics to be increasing in the United States. That their increase has a powerful bearing on the possible rise of an American Labor Party—as distinct from a Third Party—like that now in control in Great Britain, has long been obvious to students of politics. A Marxian Socialist might see in the economic changes at work today in the United States influences to deepen "class consciousness," and to expedite the "class struggle."

However it is termed, the figures that tell the story of modern American social trends all seem to point one way. For example, the American Labor Year Book, just published, shows that, whereas 52.2 per cent of American homes were rented from landlords in 1890, the percentage has steadily increased in the past thirty years, and now stands at 54.4. Tenancy on the farms has increased more rapidly. In 1880 the percentage was 25.6; in 1920 it was 38.1, and the figure is still rising. During 1922 some 1,200,000 persons left farms for the city. A survey made by the Government in fifteen American grain-growing states shows that, in the depression between January, 1920, and March, 1923, 81.3 per cent of all owner-farmers definitely lost their farms, while among tenant farmers the percentage was 14.

These are vital changes. It is difficult for the two older political parties to represent completely the class interests of a growing element in the population which has neither homes nor farms of its own. The two-party

system demands a certain class homogeneity. Today in America there are already some 3,000,000 trade-unionists, and probably several million more who at one time belonged to unions. A score of labor banks have recently been formed, which, while exercising a conservative influence on the potential Labor movement, reach an even broader field.

Take it all in all, as factory chimneys go up on the American scene, the time when an American Labor Party will emerge to take an active interest in politics, judging at least from foreign precedent, comes nearer and nearer.

MANY will regard it as an encouraging indication of progress that bookselling is hereafter more generally to be taught as a profession, or as an art. Reference is, of course, to the art of salesmanship as it is practiced in shops and stores, and not as employed by itinerant agents and canvassers who already boast of their ability to sell a de luxe edition of the Beacon Lights of History, for instance, to a former bartender who has grown prosperous from his practices as a bootlegger, or a copy of Young's Night Thoughts to a taxicab driver. These experts stand in no need of special training. The protection of the public lies in the possibility that they will not become more proficient than they already are.

But we are told that bookselling, in its regular and more dignified phases, has already become a profession. Annually the lists of students in colleges which have added this department to their curriculums grow longer. Even now those who have attained the required degree of proficiency may be actively engaged as salesmen and saleswomen. Information on this point is lacking. Observation and experience thus far have failed either to verify or conclusively disprove the supposition.

Admitting the inevitable value of specialized study and training to the individual who pursues a course in book salesmanship, the inquiring observer may courteously ask just how a practical application of the knowledge gained is to be made. Is the trained bookseller to assure to the authors and publishers a better market for their output, with more contented customers? Are those who go, hopefully and expectantly, in search of the newest or the oldest in books, to have the advantage of unbiased advice in making their selections? Or are still more sets of the classics to be sold to new-rich bootleggers and the ambitious climbers who feel only the urge to fill empty shelves?

The cautious and way-wise book buyer does not invite gratuitous advice. He starts on his quest with a fair knowledge of his own needs and his own ability to buy and pay. He will not be inclined to feel that he has gained greatly by being made the object of the solicitude of the expert salesman or saleswoman who has been taught how, and possibly what, to sell. It is the experience of many who have bought generously, but too often unwisely; that those who have attained a degree of proficiency in either the art or, perhaps, the profession, of salesmanship have sometimes been unwise advisers.

Editorial Notes

COMMENTING on the case of a notorious girl bandit, recently sentenced to a long term in prison, the American Issue, published by the Anti-Saloon League, presented an indictment of the liquor question which is worthy of a world-wide audience. The girl's father has been a habitual drunkard all his life and, in consequence, the girl was brought up in surroundings conducive to anything but decency and morality. "We cannot help her now," writes the Issue, "but we can prevent the perpetuation of the institution which created her environment and made her an outcast. . . . We can fight with the last ounce of our strength for the enforcement of the prohibition laws. . . . We can remind the nullifiers of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the selfish 'personal liberty' advocates, of the way in which this girl's father exercised his 'personal liberty.'" Yes, and a single instance such as this one carries a far greater weight of practical argument in favor of prohibition than all the theoretical disputations put forth against it by it matters not whom.

If it did not involve such a serious question, the reports which have been issued concerning a certain latest "new serum" would be really amusing. Practically nothing definite is stated, but we are told that the so-called curative agent "is said" to "give promise" of "revolutionizing" the present method of treatment. Of course it is based upon animal experimentation, being specifically obtained by the "immunization" of horses. Is there, however, so very much difference in point of view between this animal-concocted medicine of the twentieth century and the witches' potion described by Shakespeare in Macbeth? Listen:

Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witch's mummy, maw and gulf,
Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark,
Root of hemlock digg'd i' the dark. . . .
Add thereto a tiger's chauldron.
For the ingredients of our cauldron.

AN EDITORIAL in The Times of London entitled "On Making the Best of It," carries a moral which many might heed to advantage. "We make the best of our friends," it reads, in part, "by looking for the best." Conversely the best of ourselves goes out increasingly to the expectations of our friends. The standard they set for us largely determines what we make of ourselves." If such a philosophy was everywhere followed, what a different world this would be! In fact, the sentiment is strongly reminiscent of the rule of conduct which the founder of Christianity laid down as a fundamental of his teaching when he declared: "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment"; and if everyone strictly heeded this command, the millennium would be here.

The Basis for Japanese Exclusion

By PHILIP TINDALL

[The author of the following article is a member of the City Council of Seattle, Wash. His analysis, therefore, of the reasons which have led the citizens of Pacific coast states to favor Japanese exclusion is of particular interest.]

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to an article by Prof. James W. Garner in The Christian Science Monitor of April 23, and to several recent editorials—all deprecating the movement to bring about Japanese exclusion by act of Congress and urging instead either that the Japanese be placed on a quota basis or that exclusion be accomplished by treaty or by a continuation of the gentlemen's agreement. Knowing the influence wielded by the Monitor, I could not fail to ask space to reply.

The people of the Pacific coast comprise as high a type of American citizenship as those of any other section of the country. In their opposition to the Japanese they are animated by impulses of the loftiest patriotism and racial fealty. They are determined to preserve the soil of their several states for occupancy by Americans; to prevent the multiplication and expansion of Japanese colonies in American territory; to prevent the development—already threatened—of a Mongoloid strain in their midst; and to forestall those interracial feuds which have made the Near East a shambles and which are inevitable when unassimilable races attempt to live together on a basis of equality. Stationed on the frontier of Caucasian civilization, they see in the infiltration of the Japanese, which has been going on for the past twenty-five years, the first stages of an advance by the yellow peoples of Asia upon the white people of North America, and they are determined that the foothold gained shall not be strengthened.

The recent action of Congress was not due to resentment at Ambassador Hanihara's note, but was the result of years of study and the most careful consideration. The congressional hearings from 1919 to date on various phases of the Japanese problem fill seven printed volumes. The conclusions to which Congress came were: First, that the gentlemen's agreement must be superseded by a statute which would take the matter out of the hands of the Japanese Government and place it in those of the United States immigration authorities, as is the case with every nation except Japan; second, that by the provisions of such statute the Japanese must be classified, not with Europeans, but with the other Asiatic races. In neither of the conclusions was there any discrimination.

The abrogation of the gentlemen's agreement was made imperative by Japan's disregard of both its spirit and its letter. By the terms of the gentlemen's agreement passports were to be issued by Japan only to wives and relatives of Japanese already in this country, and to temporary sojourners, such as students, travelers and international merchants. But Japan under the designation of "relatives" has granted passports not only to blood relatives but to unlimited numbers of adopted relatives. Under the designation of "wives" she has granted passports to thousands of "picture brides" who, before coming to this country, had never seen their purported husbands, but had merely gone through the ceremony in Japan of marrying the photographs of the men in this country who sent for them. Large numbers were permitted to come as "students," notwithstanding the fact that their sole intention was to remain.

In short, although the gentlemen's agreement was expected to terminate Japanese immigration as effectively as the Chinese exclusion laws had terminated Chinese immigration, it has resulted in more than doubling the Japanese population of continental United States since it went into effect in 1908. More important still, the granting of the "picture bride" passports has resulted in 60,000 Japanese births in California, Oregon and Washington, with a yearly increase in those states of between 6000 and 7000. These American-born children have made the Japanese problem, unlike that of the Chinese, a permanent one.

Forced, therefore, to supersede the gentlemen's agreement by an effective federal statute, Congress soon perceived the impossibility of placing the Japanese under the quota provisions applicable to Europeans. To do this would have permitted numbers of Japanese far in excess of their quota to come in as "non-quota" wives and relatives of those born in this country. It would have been a surrender of the right of this country to select its own immigrants, thus making it impossible in future to raise the bars as to any other race without raising them for the Japanese. It would have perpetuated the present offensive discrimination in favor of the Japanese as against the Chinese, Hindus and Koreans. It would have conceded Japan's demand for a formal acknowledgment of her racial equality, which once granted would be followed by a demand for rights of franchise, land ownership, and intermarriage. Influenced by these considerations, Congress decided that the least offensive method of bringing about effective exclusion was to include the Japanese, with the Chinese, Koreans and Hindus, under the designation of "persons ineligible to citizenship."

To argue that this question should be settled through diplomacy is to disregard the extent to which national sovereignty would be surrendered by such a course and to overlook the far-reaching effects upon the national interests of such a surrender. It also fails to take into account the Japanese point of view. Japan will never be satisfied so long as her subjects are denied the right of free immigration, land ownership and intermarriage. Her attitude in demanding these rights for her subjects while insisting on the retention of their loyalty to herself, though an inconsistent one in our eyes, is not so in hers. She seeks these incidents of American citizenship for her emigrants, not that they may become loyal Americans, but that those who have gained admission may be enabled, like the Greeks in the Trojan horse, to open the gates to their compatriots outside the walls.

No treaty which Japan will sign will be acceptable to those who understand the need for Japanese exclusion, nor will any Japanese plenipotentiary affix his signature to any immigration treaty or agreement which has not been rendered innocuous or which does not contain compensating concessions on our part of the most prejudicial nature. Effective exclusion by treaty would be as offensive to Japan as by statute. It is the fact of exclusion, not the form of it, which offends Japan.

The Radio Revolution

WHETHER or not the new world that radio is creating is a better world or a worse is a question that, as yet, is unanswered, according to Bruce Bliven in the Century. Mr. Bliven contends that "the real danger for radio is not that it will destroy other means of communication, but that its users will fail to live up to the magnificent opportunity it creates. Here is the most wonderful medium for communicating ideas the world has ever been able to dream of, yet at present the magic toy is used in the main to convey outrageous rubbish, verbal and musical, to people who seem quite content to hear it. Radio serves to remind us of the painful fact that high standards of intelligence and discrimination are not the inevitable by-products of an age of wonderful mechanical invention."